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NANSEN SEEKS FUND TO BUILD ARMENIAN HOME

Consents to Await League Move After Threatening to Act Independently

BRIAND PLEDGES AID FROM FRANCE

Proposal Made for Help to Nations Which Are Victims of Aggressive War

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen started the League Council by announcing that as he had failed to obtain further assistance from the League of Nations in support of his scheme for converting the Erivan republic into a national home for Armenians, he was determined to take the matter out of the hands of the Council and try other methods of raising the money.

Dr. Nansen had reluctantly to conclude that the allied governments, which had made such lavish promises to Armenians during the war in order to obtain their assistance against the Turks, failed in their duty, as he conceived it. He had, therefore, resolved to appeal to the conscience of the world in support of his scheme.

Appeal to Reconsider

Thereupon both Aristide Briand and M. Titulesco appealed to him to reconsider his decision, and M. Briand pledged France to give further assistance, although, as he pointed out, the French had already done a great deal to help the Armenians, especially in the Cilician region. M. Titulesco suggested a further appeal on the part of the Council to all members of the League to assist Dr. Nansen to carry out his scheme.

Dr. Nansen, while warning the Council that it was taking a great responsibility in issuing such an invitation, consented to await the results of the appeal. He appeared in a very cheerful mood when the writer subsequently interviewed him on his plans. In his view the members of the Council could hardly invite other nations to subscribe without giving help themselves. He still believes the best way of raising money would be by the nations, and the Armenian and Soviet governments are prepared to guarantee it.

Financial Assistance

Moreover, the Armenian Government has promised to drain a large area of land to assist in the settlement of refugees.

Dr. Nansen has already got \$100,000, but requires another \$200,000 to complete his work.

The third committee of the Assembly decided to send the Finnish proposal for a study of methods for providing financial assistance to nations victims of aggressive wars to a special committee, which is to discuss the political and legal features of security and disarmament.

The British delegate, while approving the plan, explained that any contribution from Great Britain would depend upon the success of the general disarmament scheme.

Dr. Loudon, Netherlands, reminded the committee that although the Council might recommend action against an aggressor the final decision rested with the individual governments.

All the other delegates expressed approval of the investigation plan.

Compulsory Arbitration

Discussion in the legal committee of the Assembly this morning on the Norwegian plan to facilitate the signature of compulsory arbitration treaties between nations developed a difference of opinion between Cecil Hurst, Britain, and the delegates of Switzerland, France, Norway, Greece,

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

New Legion Commander



COMMANDER EDWARD E. SPAFFORD Who Replaces Howard P. Savage as Head of the American Legion

NAVY TO FORE IN LAST HOURS OF CONVENTION

Legionnaires in Paris Pass Resolutions Dealing With Sea Power

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The navy took the place of the army as the center of interest in yesterday's closing session of the American Legion Convention, when Lieut.-Commander Edward E. Spafford, U. S. N. of New York, was elected head of the veterans, to replace Howard P. Savage, commander. Spafford's name was carried by acclamation. He commanded the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers in the Mediterranean during the war and since then he has directed the activities of New York State's Legionnaires.

The naval aspect of the convention was further heightened by the passing of resolutions "deprecating any cut in the naval strength until such times as treaties were negotiated with foreign powers that would definitely fix a limitation program," and asking further that "no reduction be made in the navy personnel pending disarmament discussions." The Legion also disapproved "any step tending to lessen the role of capital ships for the United States, England and Japan," and recommended increasing the merchant marine, which was now "inadequate in times of emergency."

Naval Experts Views

Emphasizing still more the naval tone of yesterday's atmosphere, William B. Shearer, naval expert, of Washington, D. C., arrived here from Geneva, where he had attended the Naval Disarmament Conference and, interviewed by the Paris press, he backed up the Legion's demand for a large fleet of merchant ships. Mr. Shearer is quoted as saying that the United States' first move should be to build up the merchant marine, which was vital to a navy in case of war. There were four main reasons, he asserted, why America must have a strong navy: First, to protect the Panama Canal; second, to maintain America's guarantee of the neutrality of the Canal for the world; third, to protect American trade routes, and fourth, to protect our eastern interests.

It is obvious, with Commander Spafford leading the American Le-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SOUTH REAPING GOOD CROPS IN FLOODED AREAS

Refitting of Machines by Harvester Company, and Diversification, Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—For the first time in history, threshing machines are threading their way across some sections of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee this fall, over lands that a few months ago were under waters of the great river floods. The machines reveal how successfully diversified farming methods were put to the test in a serious emergency for the quick raising of crops and also have brought to public attention details of a vast salvaging service that saved the planters millions of dollars.

Some features of this plan were told today by H. G. Shallenberger, manager of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company, under whose direction the work was carried forward.

"Some of the flood sufferers thought they had lost everything," said Mr. Shallenberger, "but Secretary Hoover and others assured them that much of their property could be fitted out and used again. This was especially true of farming machinery. Our office records were consulted and wherever a tractor or other farm implement had been so, whether paid for or not, we made this proposition to the owner."

Service Given Free

"Get your tools and all can come with us. We'll have your tractor running even if it has been covered with water for days and we'll stay with you until it does run. The service will not cost you anything. The plan appealed to every farmer who needed the help. In a few weeks we had more than 2000 tractors and other units in operation, saving the expense of buying new equipment and the costly delay of waiting for it to arrive."

Many farmers were encouraged to plant corn, soy beans, alfalfa, sweet clover and winter oats on land previously had been devoted to little else but cotton. In Mississippi alone, where 700,000 acres were inundated, half of this area was sufficiently dry for planting by the first of July. But the season was too late for cotton.

All Helpers Co-operate

Harvester company representatives co-operated with the agricultural college and other agencies in showing farmers how to prepare the soil for the new crops, plant and cultivate them.

In Mississippi alone 150 acres were planted to corn, 100,000 acres to soy beans, 50,000 to alfalfa and sweet clover and 50,000 acres to sorghum and Sudan grass of the 550,000 acres that were ready for cultivation in July. Of the remaining 350,000 acres, proportionate amounts have been devoted to these crops. In Mississippi as well as in the other states.

"The threshing machine was a strange implement in many parts of the South until this year," said Mr. Shallenberger. "It has been introduced for the first time to thresh the cotton crops and in my opinion, important factors contributing to the rehabilitation of the stricken regions."

Tonight the Japan Society is giving a reception to the Japanese squadron officers at the Twentieth Century Club. In the receiving line are Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Allen; Prof. Mrs. T. N. Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Dallin; Mr. and Mrs. Everett O. Fisk; Miss Hirano; Mrs. and Mrs. Lemuel H. Lane; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Slocomb; Mr. and Mrs. K. Tomita; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wheeler; Mr. George W. Tupper; Rear-Admiral Otsami Nagano; and Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews.

Tomorrow the visitors will continue their motor bus trips about Boston and Cambridge, and in the evening will be the hosts at a dinner on board the Asama.

Party of Japanese Sailors

See Countrymen at Harvard

A party of 12 Japanese sailors were guests of Harvard University.

Japanese Middies and Officers Happy at Big League Ball Game

As Many as Could Be Spared From the Squadron Go to Fenway Park—Luncheon at Chamber of Commerce and Motor Trip Enjoyed

Through the routine of receiving visitors aboard the Asama, and the business of delving into some of Boston's historic sites and scenes this morning, the Japanese midshipmen set off smiling delightedly at the prospect of attending the big-league baseball game this afternoon at Fenway Park.

Baseball is a cherished pastime in Japan, but few of those who went this afternoon had ever seen the game played by American professionals. As many of the officers, midshipmen and crew of the Iwate and Asama, Japanese training squadrons, were lying at anchor in Boston Harbor as could be, they occupied the seats secured for them by the Boston Japan Society.

Motor Trip and Luncheon

A motorbus trip about Boston and Cambridge for a portion of the men, the duty of receiving callers aboard the Asama, and shore leave filled the day for the Japanese naval men. The officers and midshipmen were entertained at luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the Charleston Navy Yard, has acted as host, with the members of the Japan Society, perhaps more than any other person since they have been in Boston. Also at the head table were Mayor Nichols, Rear Admiral Otsami Nagano, in command of the two Japanese cruisers; Capt. Akira Fujiyoshi and Capt. Yoshio Izumi, Capt. William L. Littlefield, Capt. Henry D. Cooke, Capt. James D. Willson, Commander Walter H. Lassing, Commander Leland Jordan Jr., Lieut. Thomas E. Ronaker, all of the United States Navy; Col. C. D. Roberts of the general staff corps, with Col. H. C. Bonycastle; Maj. J. H. Van Horn and Maj. W. Goodwin, Charles E. Spenser Jr., William R. Hedge, John F. Cusick of the government, board of the Maritime Association; John K. Allen, Channing H. Cox, L. H. Lane, George W. Tupper, all of the Japan Society; Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Melville D. Loring, secretary of the Boston Chamber.

Entertainment Is Radiocast

About 200 Japanese naval officers and midshipmen were entertained. Several hundred leading business men who are members of the chamber filled the hall members of the Special selections by the Navy Yard Band and by the Japanese Naval Band, including the national anthems of both countries, as well as selected music on the organ provided an attractive entertainment for the guests. The members of the "My Princess" company were present to help entertain the visitors. The entire musical program was radiocast through station WEEI.

Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber, presided at the luncheon and extended an official welcome in behalf of the chamber to the visitors. Speeches, however, were very brief because a large percentage of the visitors do not understand English.

This morning a power boat from the Japanese squadron ferried the groups of people who visited the Asama back and forth from the public landing wharf at the Northern Avenue Bridge. After a short ride across the harbor, an escorting party of the Asama's officers met each individual and requested a name card. Then the parties were either shown about the ship or sat in camp chairs on the spotless deck and watched the harbor activity and conversed with the officers and "middies."

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Must Be Tested in Home

"After all it is the Parent-Teacher Association which should conduct such a survey," she continued, "for the place to find the influence of the pictures is in the home and on the children."

"We are going into this thing with an open thought. We do not want professional criticism or the views of the reformer. What we do want is the analysis of the mother and the father in the home. We will not take up any special case of the motion pictures and shall study both the independents and those under Will Hays."

Mrs. Kearns said that the State would be divided into groups of 12, and that a standard questionnaire would be distributed through the Parent-Teacher Association. After these data are gathered a definite course of action will be mapped out. It is hoped to have a report for the next convention of the congress of Parents and Teachers, which will be held next year.

Pictures to Be Ranked

She said that the committee also is taking part in a national classification by which all pictures are given a percentage rating. It is probable that the findings of the committee will be the basis for some recommendations which will be made to the State Legislature regarding the child and the motion picture. Mrs. Kearns said, adding that although there is local legislation, the United States has no country-wide laws such as are enforced in other countries.

"We will not go into the matter of visual education," she concluded. "We feel that is in proper hands—those of the educators."

The board of managers adopted a resolution endorsing the book postal bill presented in the Senate at the last session. The resolution states that the present postal rates raise the cost of mailing books from New York, the publishing center of the country, and discriminate against people living a distance from that city in this way blinding education.

"The new bill makes special provisions for sending books by mail."

MOTOR POLICE WARN CHILDREN TO "PLAY SAFE"

State Squad Will Cover Rural Schools in Safety Campaign

Fifty modern Paul Reveres, mounted on motorcycles, rode out from the various state police barracks early this morning to spread a message of safety among the pupils of the rural schools of Massachusetts.

These riders are members of the State Patrol, and are being sent out from 26 barracks under the direction of Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, to place "Think-Play-Safe" posters they are carrying in the schoolrooms.

By noon they had covered more than half of the 4000 miles they are to travel. When they turn their machines homeward after the close of the schools they will have given the following advice to nearly 52,000 school children:

"Don't roller skate in the street. 'Be alert at all times. 'You children are playing the game of 'safety' every day. When you add a column of figures twice when you spell out in your mind a word before writing, you are playing the game of safety; you are guarding against a low mark; you are saving your average. In all your work you play 'safety'; why not play it in the time you arise in the morning until you are again snuggled in bed at night?"

"On coming to and leaving school don't run across the road without looking both ways. Play safe. 'There there are no sidewalks walk on the left (not the right) side of the road. 'Be a safety thinker, play a 'safety thinker' and act a 'safety thinker.'"

Safety Committee Head

Praises All Who Helped

In an appeal to the citizens of Massachusetts to continue the safety drive and to observe precautions after tomorrow, when the campaign officially ends, Eben S. Draper, former State Senator and chairman of the safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club, declared that the conscience of the public must be aroused by improvement in going to school. He said that the safety campaign has been very effective, and had cut casualties in half in Boston, but that no lapse could be allowed, as the motor safety problem was one of the most serious of the day.

He praised the work of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the state and local police, and said that courts and prosecuting attorneys have been a credit to the State for their cooperation. The citizens in high public positions and fraternal organizations are also doing their part, he asserted, and if the public can be aroused, the highways can be made safe.

"During the war, the primary instruction we received was to avoid foolish, careless indiscretions. We should take the same precautions now. We should think of the other fellow," he said in his appeal. "For people who do not practice caution are not living up to their duty of being good citizens."

Safety Campaign Leaders

Call It Marked Success

The Massachusetts safety campaign which will close tomorrow has been the most effective one ever conducted in the State, according to Paul H. Hines, secretary of the Boston Automobile Club.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Heads College Council



MISS FRANCES COOPER-MARSHAL President of Radcliffe College

RADCLIFFE YEAR UNDER ANALYSIS AT CONFERENCE

President and Dean Confer With Students on Outside Activities

Thirty student leaders of Radcliffe College are meeting with Ada L. Comstock, president and dean at the Girl Scout headquarters, Cedar Hill Farm, Waltham, this afternoon for a two-day conference on the relationship of extra-curricular activities to the scholastic studies of the college.

Questions of restricting students, and especially freshmen in the amount of outside work which they will be permitted to take, will be discussed by leaders and officials of the school.

Frances Cooper-Marshall of Brookline, a senior in Radcliffe and newly-elected president of the Radcliffe Students' Council, will preside at the informal gathering and will direct the discussion along lines of dramatics, governing rules, musical activities and athletics.

Miss Frances Small, president of the Ilders Club, will represent dramatics. Others will be Miss Frances Dunning, Choral Society; Miss Charlotte Hickey, Student Christian Association; Miss Geraldine Clark, athletics; Miss Evelyn Dns, the Radcliffe News; Miss Harriet Leonard, president of the senior class; Miss B. Bond, president of the junior class; and Miss Betty Robertson, president of the sophomore class.

The question of limiting the number of plans in which any one girl will be permitted to participate will be discussed and to what extent Radcliffe should participate in the Students' International Association.

Odd Cargo Unloaded by Dutch Steamship

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The Dutch steamship Grootendyk, just arrived here from Antwerp and London, carried an odd cargo, according to its manifest.

A list of the ship's animals included 10 antelope, two wallabies, 22 love birds, two monkeys, two baboons, two ducks and two jackals. Most of these animals were unloaded at San Francisco.

Chies' Mounting Expenditures

Senator Eiland Fish, chairman of the special committee, after accepting a copy of the proposed amendment, stated for the commission that the members were neither for or against it, but that they were glad to consider any recommendations on the general subject of taxation of tangible personal property.

Mr. Long, the first called to speak before the commission, outlined present Massachusetts conditions, and showed, in a measure, how the constitutional amendment would aid. He first of all defined tangible personal property, dividing it into groups, such as the live stock owned by the farmer, the machinery of the manufacturer, the stock on the shelves of the merchant, the automobile or jewels of the citizen.

"The mounting demand for municipal expenditures has been increasing steadily for many years. It is laid upon real estate and upon such tangible personal property as could not escape the tax by any of the various ways available for tax avoidance," Mr. Long stated near the beginning of his statement.

"Substantial tax relief can come if less money is spent, but the cities and towns seem unable to make any appreciable permanent reduction in the expenditures for local activities. The resulting heavy tax burden from these large municipal expenditures causes a large volume of the tangible personal property to avoid in one way or another the burden that might well destroy its profit-making value."

Competition With Other States

"Property which because of its nature cannot avoid taxation," Mr. Long continued, "is sometimes permanently prevented from profit-making possibilities by competition of other states where similar property is more favorably treated as to taxation. Massachusetts sustains a tax on the property in this manner from the State."

Turning to the subject of tax-dodging, Mr. Long cited how this same question with regard to the tangible property tax had been met by the Constitutional Amendment calling for the income tax.

He painted a word picture for the commission of how citizens were moving their furs, their automobiles and their other personal property outside of the State during the last part of March, in order to avoid the tax on April 1. Merchants, he declared, had been advised to

Miss Wui Sheung Siu Returns to Study Social Sciences—Says American Motion Pictures Show Mandarins in Coolie Garb, Street Signs Upside Down

Because the Women's Department of the government service in Canton needs workers trained in social service, Miss Wui Sheung Siu, who was graduated from Emerson College in 1922, has returned to the United States to study for a Bachelor of Literature degree at the University of California at Berkeley. At Emerson she was a member of the Chinese Students' Association, and while she would have been glad to discuss the unfolding of opportunities for service among women of the New China in detail she said, smiling, "but you see I have been away from China now for two months, and these days, things happen so quickly in China that what was so when I left might not at all be so now. So I must not be too emphatic."

Miss Siu sat in the drawing room of the Hotel Victoria, her hands folded quietly over the turquoise and indigo, gold and rose silks of her Chinese costume. A garnet, set with a diamond, was pinned to her hair. She was a young woman of about 25, with a serious expression, her manner was strongly tinged with the experience of years in the United States, which must have helped to clarify her inquiry into problems of her own people.

Women's Opportunity

"Women in China," she said, "have never before had so much opportunity to be useful to their country. I have a friend, Dr. Sylvia Chen, who studied in Paris, then returned to China to practice law and now she is a judge of the Supreme Court of Shanghai. She is China's first woman justice. Rather like your Judge

TAX REVISION URGED AS HELP TO INDUSTRIES

Tangible Personal Property Bears Too Heavy Burden, Mr. Long Declares

ADVOCATES RATES BASED ON CLASSES

Offers Draft of a Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Relieve Situation

Declaring that tax rates on tangible personal property are so high in Massachusetts that industries are being adversely affected; that capital is being driven from the Commonwealth; and that people are using all legal methods of avoiding this taxation, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, appeared before the special legislative commission on taxation at the State House this morning and laid before that body the draft of a constitutional amendment designed to correct the situation and abolish the present flat tax rate.

Mr. Long told the commission that many people were moving their personal property outside of the State on April 1, the tax date, and that taxes were being paid by too few people. The industries are bearing much of the brunt of the high tax, he asserted, pointing to the depressions in the textile and shoe industries as one result. He also advocated that the State should take action that would take effect as a relief measure until an amendment could be passed.

Would Prevent Excessive Rates

"Massachusetts not only wants to keep her present industries and profit-making enterprises but desires to attract new ones," he declared. "The present tax on tangible personal property prevents the kind of treatment as to tangible personal property as will permit equitable taxation, encourage its submission to taxation and yet not destroy its profit-making possibilities. An amendment to the Constitution will place Massachusetts in a position to protect those enterprises which from time to time need protection to prevent destruction because of excessive taxation of tangible personal property."

The proposed amendment, calling for different rates on different classes of property, but levied on one part of the State the same as on any other part, was as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose a tax on tangible personal property as will best develop and conserve the interests of the Commonwealth. Such tax may be at different rates and may be determined by different methods in different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate and by a uniform method throughout the Commonwealth for the same classes thereof. Tangible personal property taxed under this article shall be exempted from the tax on real estate, and shall be assessed, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the Constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose any reasonable duties and excises."

Chies' Mounting Expenditures

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TWO FILIPINOS COMING TO ASK STATUS RULING

Nationalist Leaders to Confer on Matters of Lasting Importance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Manuel Queson, president and leader of the Philippine Senate, and Senator Sergio Osmena, floor leader of the insular body, will come to Washington before November on a special mission to President Coolidge to discuss the question of the Philippine status. This announcement is made by Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands, who has informed President Coolidge of the visit. The appointment of a Governor-General to succeed Gen. Leonard Wood may be postponed until the mission has had an opportunity to reach this country. Affairs of lasting importance to the islands will be discussed by the two leading representatives of the people, Mr. Guevara believes, and it is expected that the meeting will decide whether the campaign for independence will be carried further, or a new direction given to the nationalist movement.

Approaching Showdown
Manuel Queson occupies the highest elective position within the power of the Philippines to bestow. Senator Osmena is second in command in the Nationalist Party, the leading political organization among 12,000,000 islanders. Mr. Queson, former Resident Commissioner at Washington, was succeeded by Guevara.

It has been argued for some time that the Philippine issue is approaching a showdown, and the desire for a conference has recently been formally expressed. Signs also have been visible that the intransigent demands for independence formerly expressed by insular leaders have been yielding to a more conciliatory attitude. Mr. Guevara, in an address this summer at Williamstown, Mass., called on all men of good will to throw their strength and influence "to support a plan for a conference on the Philippine problem." It was thought this might have been inspired by the home party. He went on:

"The Congress of the United States and the Philippine Legislature should be authorized to appoint committees to meet jointly for the discussion of the facts and the merits underlying the Philippine problem with a view to recommending a satisfactory solution. The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands should be authorized to appoint two American residents therein and the President of the United States should likewise appoint two persons to be members of the joint committee."

Familiar Issues
In lieu of a formal conference, the impending visit of two Nationalist leaders may raise the same issues and take up many topics which have stirred the islands in recent years. Chief among these, according to Mr. Guevara, is the uncertain political status of the Philippines. After 28 years of connection with the United States, he points out, they are still under a so-called "provisional government." Unrest and disorder in the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Inspection of Japanese warships anchored in Boston harbor open to public, 9 to 5, daily, through tomorrow.

Theaters
Colonial—"The Merry Malones," 8:15.
Majestic—"My Princess," 8:15.
Shubert—"My Princess," 8:15.
R. F. Keith—"My Princess," 8:15.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sunday, 1 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.
Fogg Art Museum at Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Streets, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sunday from 1 to 5.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston—Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 4; Sunday, 50 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, free.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Dog show, auspices of the Pekinese Association of New England, Horticultural Hall, 10 to 10.
"Old Wigwam Legends," Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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islands will never be dispelled so long as no permanent policy is adopted in the United States toward them. Policy toward the islands has varied with successive administrations, the Democrats usually holding out the greater promise of eventual independence, and the Republicans stressing the need for continued American supervision at least until the islanders showed themselves better prepared for self-government. The last has been the view strongly expressed by Mr. Coolidge.

LAW TO AFFECT 220,000 SLAVES

Sierra Leone Ordinance to Fill in Gap Left by Previous Instrument

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 22—Some 220,000 slaves will be affected by the new ordinance to be introduced shortly in the Sierra Leone Legislative Council freeing all domestic slaves in the Protectorate from Jan. 1, next. It is stated here that the ordinance is the result of a recent majority judgment of the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal, which dismissed a case for assault against a slave owner who had recaptured some escaped slaves. Until this judgment was given it had been supposed that the status of slaves had already ceased to exist in the Protectorate under an ordinance of April 14, 1926, and the new law is designed to fill the gap left by the previous instrument.

Though the slaves will all become free as from the date mentioned, it is not anticipated here that more than a few of those affected will claim freedom.

Dr. Bankole Bright, one of the African elected members of Sierra Leone Legislative Council, who pronounced this opinion, in a recent interview in the Manchester Guardian, explained this by the fact that the majority of the slaves are either "poor relations" or "servants who eat at the master's table, but have little in the way of money and rarely, if ever, break away from the farm." Dr. Bright put the total figure of slaves at 220,000, but the Protectorate much lower than the official estimate. In his view there were 150,000 at the outside, of whom 50,000 had already freed themselves by marrying their masters' relatives.

When the ordinance comes into force the Government will be faced with the difficult task of finding employment for the slaves who leave their masters, for they will be landless, workless and moneyless.

WOMEN CHOSEN FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MADRID, Sept. 23—Seventeen names of radicals and Socialists nominated by the Government to the forthcoming National Assembly, the first meeting of which will be held Oct. 10, are officially announced here. Among them are two women. It is yet unknown whether any will consent to take seats.

The number of members of the Assembly will be augmented to 400 under the terms of a decree just signed by the King. The reason for the increase is to facilitate the representation of all elements of national life.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; continued cool, moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; continued cool, moderate westerly winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably light local rains Saturday in northern portion of New Hampshire and Vermont; slightly cooler tonight; frost in northern Vermont; moderate winds, mostly north-west and west.

Official Temperatures*
(9 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 52
Albany City 52
Boston 52
Buffalo 52
Chicago 52
Cincinnati 52
Cleveland 52
Denver 52
Detroit 52
Evanston 52
Houston 52
Indianapolis 52
Jacksonville 52
Kansas City 52
Los Angeles 52
Memphis 52
Miami 52
Milwaukee 52
Minneapolis 52
New Orleans 52
New York 52
Philadelphia 52
Pittsburgh 52
Portland, Me. 52
Portland, Ore. 52
San Francisco 52
St. Louis 52
Seattle 52
St. Paul 52
Tampa 52
Washington 52

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Light all vehicles at 7:11 p. m.

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How the Doughnut Became Epic in the Days of the Great War

Salvation Army Lassies Saved the American Legions
From Melancholy by Feeding the Boys With a Dainty Dear to the Yankee Heart

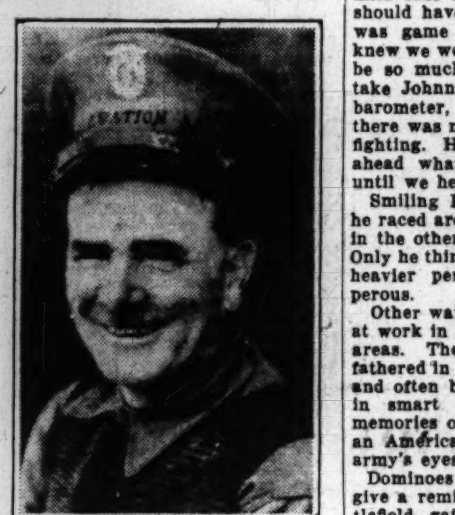
By JAMES C. YOUNG

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 22—How the lowly doughnut came to be the symbol of American arms in France was told by Ensign Helen Purviance, a Salvation Army lass who saved an army from melancholy. Miss Purviance is again distributing doughnuts on her old field of service with smiling Billy Hale, who drove the Doughnut Express, known on many battle-fronts. Wherever the fighting was heaviest there came Billy in his bounding silver to hand out sugared reminders of home.

One of the most popular places in Paris is the Salvation Army hut near the Legion headquarters. There the doughnut abounds. Other huts are open at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Saint-Mihiel, Verdun, the Marne and Argonne fields. Again crowds gather around, while the lassies dispense fat home-made doughnuts. "Yum-Yum" is a bit of Americanese the French are learning fast.

"We were down at Montiers with one of the first outfits from home," said Miss Purviance; "it had rained 36 days. Everything was wet and everybody miserable. Outside our quarters the mud came up to our



Paul Parker Photo
SMILING BILLY HALE
Well-Known Figure During the Great War, Who Raced Over Northern France Feeding Doughnuts to the Boys of the Yankee Division.

shoe tops and the rain beat in sheets against the filthy walls. The cook tents had blown down and there were only a few utensils; no stove and not much to cook. That was before the day of field ovens. There was nothing but a little lard and some flour to be had, because the rain held up the supply trucks. We thought of pies as there were plenty of apples in the neighborhood, but who ever heard of pies without an oven?

"Chocolate bars seemed poor things to encourage men soaked by endless rain. They would stand around a talking machine, playing a few tramped records, until nobody could bear it any longer. Then they went outside and got wet only to return and play the records over again. Something had to be done. Never shall I forget the inspiration to try doughnuts. We managed to start a fire with a few sticks of dry wood and one of us had to stand half in the rain mixing the dough. There was hardly enough fire to heat the pan. The smoke stifled us but we kept on. By and by grease sizzled and in went doughnuts.

"Those boys lined up in the rain and waited without a word for one of the sugared doughnuts. Our pan would hold but seven though we cooked 150 the first day. The word spread through the detachments near by and the next day the boys began to arrive from everywhere begging doughnuts. Remember we had no rolling pin and we used a bottle. There was almost no dry

wood and the boys went searching for barns and houses for anything that would burn.

"We cooked the doughnuts as fast as possible, but never had enough. The first really were crullers because we lacked anything to cut a hole. A doughnut without a hole seemed but half a doughnut, so we took the inside tube of a percolator and made a hole cutter. The second day we cooked 300 and the number afterward rose into thousands. Yes, the boys are just as hungry as ever and still want to dip the doughnuts in the sugar bowl. We couldn't let them during the war, but now they can have all they like."

"Whenever the doughboy convenes with his fellows he talks about the times when the doughnut meant so much. Many mornings before going over the top there would be doughnuts from the hands of the Salvation Army worker. How the doughnuts got to the front hot remains a mystery. Sergeant Robert Jones of the old Seventy-seventh Division recalled a Salvation Army man who always went over the top himself.

"We just called him Johnny," he said, "never knew any other name. He was a wee little fellow, with mild blue eyes, who looked as if he should have been home. But Johnny was game enough. Every time he knew we were in trouble there would be so much grub that we came to take Johnny for a kind of bad luck barometer, as well as good. When there was most to eat there he was fighting. He seemed to know days ahead what the army never knew until we heard it."

Smiling Billy Hale finds the men he raced around half France to serve in the other days not changed a bit. Only he thinks the army is 10 pounds heavier per man and looks prosperous.

Other war organizations are busily at work in Paris and over the battle areas. The second A. E. F. are fathered in the same way as the first and often by the same men. Nurses in smart blue capes bring back memories of days when the sight of an American woman gladdened the army's eyes.

Dominoes and checkers in war huts give a reminiscent touch to the battlefront gatherings. The men play and watch with all their former eagerness. "The only thing we need to make the reunion perfect," said one veteran, "is an airplane raid."

"Don't speak too loud," answered another, "or they may hear you."

**NAVY TO FORE
IN LEGION TALK**

(Continued from Page 1)

gion, greater attention will be paid during the coming year to the naval affairs of the Nation. Regarding air matters, the convention finally went on record as favoring the establishment "as soon as possible" of a separate air department co-equal with the army and navy and advocating pushing the development of civil and commercial aviation.

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A. & S.—Second Floor, Central Building

whenever practicable and the painting of town's names on the roofs were urged in another resolution and accepted. Two more resolutions of note among many adopted were one condemning the criticism of the American Constitution and the Supreme Court, and another calling for the erection of a Legion memorial building in Paris, costing \$300,000.

The Legion Auxiliary at its final meeting passed a resolution approving the American Legion's national defense program, decided to combat atheism and to encourage a more universal use of the Bible and agreed to "use every means and effort to impress on all Americans the sacred and serious duty of casting their ballots on every election day."

General Pershing's Address
Gen. John J. Pershing made the address of honor at the auxiliary's last gathering and warned American mothers and wives to be alert against Communism. He cautioned that "under pretense of sincere purpose, there are influences seeking warily to have us abandon our old ideals and embrace new theories of life, home, and government. They wish us to ignore the lessons of experience and would leave us unprotected and unprepared for defense. While any preparation for aggression would be criminal, any failure to provide reasonable protection would be worse than neglect. If our women will continue to bring their moral forces and spiritual insight to the task of city, state and national government, as well as to their daily domestic lives, the strength and happiness of America will be secure."

Last Moments Devoted to Peace
General Pershing turned to the contribution women can make for world peace and said: "The power of our country for the advancement of peace is now a thing which all nations accept. Therefore rests with us a large responsibility. If we want peace for ourselves we must also desire it for the world. We must be for other people. Neither treaties or agreements nor conventions will of themselves prevent conflicts. Behind these there must be friendship, mutual understanding and confidence. I would then counsel the women of the auxiliary to exert their influence to extend to other people a feeling of security through the cultivation of these basic sentiments."

Both at the auxiliary and American Legion the closing moments of this memorable convention were devoted to the cause of peace, national defense and gratitude to the French Government and people for their unforgettable hospitality.

New Legion Commander
Pays Respects to the "Tiger"
PARIS, Sept. 23 (P)—Edward E. Spafford inaugurated his term as National Commander of the American Legion today by paying his respects to Georges Clemenceau, wartime Premier of France and the man credited with having done more than anyone else to stiffen the French resistance after the discouragements of 1916 and 1917.

Commander Spafford was accompanied by General Pershing, the former commander, Howard P. Savage and a Legion delegation. They were received by "the Tiger" with open arms.

"I am really touched," he said in reply to an address voted by the Legion Convention, "that the boys I saw fighting in France for France 10 years ago thought of me, one of

the men of the war-time who now have disappeared."
The former Premier said he was glad to see that the great institution, the Legion, was in the hands of men able in peace to make the same admirable effort the A. E. F. had in the war.

The members of the delegation talked with him a few minutes, and he and General Pershing exchanged war reminiscences. M. Clemenceau wearing his inevitable gray cotton gloves and gray cap looked on one side of his head, spoke in English during the visit.

Exclaiming, "What are you doing here, dear friend?" he rushed to Pershing. "I came to see you and am glad to see you younger than ever," General Pershing replied.

"You also," M. Clemenceau answered, and taking the general by the hand he did a few lively dance steps that started those present applauding.

A great bouquet of red, white and blue dahlias tied with a ribbon of the American flag were handed to "the Tiger." Then General Pershing told him "we had an unforgettable reception, it was a pleasure to know that the French people are as enthusiastic as ever over Americans."

Mr. Savage read the convention's motion extending greetings to M. Clemenceau, and M. Clemenceau, still speaking in English, assured him "France, which I no longer represent because I am too old, is always deeply grateful to America for coming into the terrible war and I am sure I can speak in the name of France in telling you that with us the word 'America' always has a magic sense. I knew you very well. I lived among you 60 years ago and I have seen you at work. This is certainly one of the most memorable days of my life. I unfortunately am too old to return to America, but I wish I could."

"We hope that some day you will come by airplane to see us," General Pershing said.

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AIRPLANE RACES ARE FEATURES AT DERBY MEET

100 Machines at Spokane Take Part in Commercial and Military Classes

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 23 (P)—With approximately 100 airplanes on the field, including prize winners of the national air derbies, Spokane turned its attention today to the opening events of the seventh annual national air races and parachute contests.

The fifth and most talked-of national air derby, a non-stop race from New York to Spokane, failed when both entries, Eddie Stinson and A. C. "Tuke" Schiller, landed in Montana, and the race was declared no contest.

Prizes totaling \$7500 and numerous trophies were at stake in three commercial, plane and two military events in which several derby victors were entered. Races today included one of 120 miles, two of 100 miles, two of 80 miles and one of 36 miles.

Although the air races attracted most attention, air stunts and the expected arrival of Stinson's big monoplane also held interest. Stinson arrived in another plane after leaving his ship at Missoula, where he was forced down by engine trouble. The ship is to be repaired and brought here later.

Air derby officials also expected "Duke" Schiller to fly here in the monoplane Royal Windsor. Schiller dropped out of the race at Billings, Mont., because of low gas supply. Because planes making stops were disqualified under the race rules, no prizes will be awarded, officials said. The race stakes were \$10,000 for first prize and \$5000 for second.

Four of five events will be flown around a 10-mile course, with the shortest race taking a 6-mile course. Prizes of \$2500 will be awarded in each of the three commercial events. Because of service regulations entrants in the two military events can compete for trophies only. The commercial prizes are \$1000 for first; \$600 for second; \$400 for third; \$250 for fourth; \$150 for fifth and \$100 for sixth.

IRAK HOPES TO JOIN LEAGUE

King Feisal Is to Consult British Government About Membership

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Beirut

LONDON, Sept. 23.—King Feisal of Iraq, The Christian Science Monitor is officially informed, intends to come to London at an early date when, it is understood, the question of Iraq's application for League membership will be fully discussed with the British Government.

King Feisal, who is now in France, and his Cabinet, whose Prime Minister, Jafar Pasha, reached London Tuesday, strongly favor the early admission of Iraq to the League, and a conscription bill accordingly will be introduced early in the year with a view to enabling Iraq to defend itself.

The present position is regulated by an agreement between the two countries, which terminates in 1928, when a new treaty must be concluded. The British Government is understood to be doubtful regarding the advisability of adopting conscription, largely because it believes the idea is unpopular among the majority of Iraqis.

The position under the existing treaty is that the British mandate remains until Iraq joins the League, which is made dependent upon the stability of the government and its ability to undertake self-defense. If it is decided next year that Iraq is yet unready to stand alone, fresh arrangements regarding the extent of the British share in the government and defense will be made by treaty for a further period of four years, like the present arrangement, after which the position again will be reviewed.

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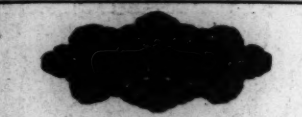
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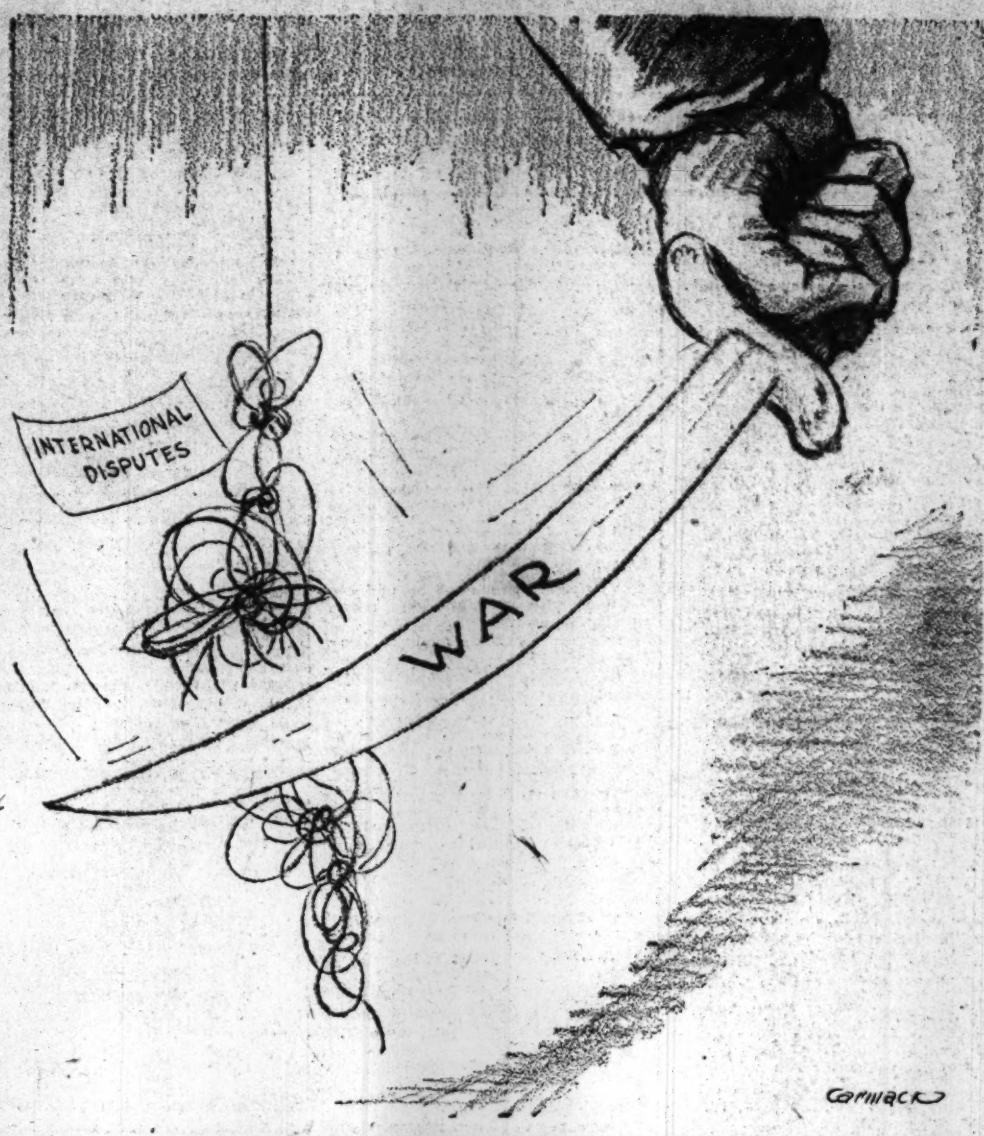
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range-ments regarding the extent of the British share in the government and defense will be made by treaty for a further period of four years, like the present arrangement, after which the position again will be reviewed.

VANCOUVER TO RAISE ADVERTISING FUND

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—With the purpose of raising a fund of \$150,000 with which to carry on the advertising campaign of the Vancouver Publicity Bureau for the next two years a campaign will shortly be opened in this city.

Two years ago a similar campaign was successfully conducted and already a number of contributors to the initial fund have signified their intention of doubling their contributions. The Bureau plans to carry on an extensive advertising campaign in the prairie provinces during the next few months to induce farmers who have enjoyed good crops and others to spend the winter months in British Columbia.

OREGON TEACHERS PLACED
EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—A total of 215 graduates of the University of Oregon were placed in teaching positions this year by the appointment bureau of the school of education, it is announced by Dr. H. D. Sheldon, dean. This is a marked increase over last year, when 137 were placed. Graduates of the school of education are assured of places, it is pointed out, since this year there were 443 calls for teachers and instructors.

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GERMAN ENVOY HAS PASSED ON

Baron Ago von Maltzan Perishes in Airplane Crash in the Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (P)—Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to the United States, was one of six persons who perished today when a Luftwaffe plane in which he was traveling from Berlin to Munich to meet his wife and little daughter, crashed near Schleiz, Saxony.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (P)—Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to the United States, was considered one of the most brilliant foreign diplomats in the national capital. He came to Washington on March 12, 1925, succeeding Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt. Baron von Maltzan was Germany's second ambassador to the United States since diplomatic relations were severed by the World War.

He came to the United States from Japan where he had been his country's representative at Tokyo. During the Great War he was attached to the German Foreign Office. Practically his entire career has been devoted to diplomatic service. One of the major problems Baron von Maltzan was engaged in while

representing his country here, was the solution of the question of disposing of alien property seized by the United States from German citizens during the war. He was one of the leaders in Washington diplomatic society, his career here being contrasted to that of his predecessor, who seldom participated in social activities. Baron von Maltzan was an expert especially in the relations of Germany with Russia and the Orient.

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ARIZONA AGREES TO WATER QUOTA UNDER PROVISOS

Revenue From Power and Other Conditions Asked by State's Delegates

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 23 (Special)—Arizona's delegation to the Governors' conference on the seven-state Colorado River compact accepted the last mediation proposal submitted by the upper basin Governors for division of the lower basin's allocation of water, but attached three conditions. These conditions are:

That the conference shall adopt some form of assurance that Arizona will receive revenue from Government power projects, such as the Boulder Canyon Dam, developed on or within its borders; that Arizona shall be guaranteed the use of all the waters in its tributaries; that it shall be protected from the menace of encroachment on the river by Mexico.

The mediation proposal gives Arizona 3,000,000 acre feet of the lower basin's main stream allocation of 7,500,000 acre feet a year, besides all the water in its tributaries, estimated at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acre feet annually. It gives to California 4,200,000 acre feet and was rejected by California on the ground that it could not accept less than 4,600,000 acre feet if all projects within the State now under way are to be successful.

Carl Hayden, United States Senator from Arizona, who joined the conference Thursday, aided in framing the Arizona reply.

An indication as to the prospect of reaching an agreement on the power question was expected when a committee headed by Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, makes its report.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Pittman, declaring for states' rights to waters and beds of streams within their borders and for the right of states to derive revenue from government-built power projects, was referred to this committee, together with a similar resolution introduced by Arizona.

GASOLINE TAX PROTEST MADE

New York Motorists Will Oppose the Passage of the New Levy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Representatives of motorists throughout the State registered strong opposition to the proposed state tax on gasoline at a meeting just held here. The meeting was called by Harry K. Maples, vice-president of the New York Automobile Club, and a member of the executive committee of the New York State Automobile Club.

A referendum among motorcar operators in New York State was urged as the most effective way of showing Legislatures the objections of those who own automobiles to a tax of this kind, even though it is designed to aid in building highways for motorcars.

Gasoline taxes are charged in most of the states now, but the members of the committee meeting were of the opinion that a tax, once assessed, would be subject to upward revisions in succeeding years, no less than 24 such bills having been passed in as many state legislatures in the past year. It was brought out by Russell Huffman of the Legislative Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Further consideration will be given the subject at the October meeting of the New York State Automobile Owners' Association in Rochester.

BANK BY MAIL

Interest Begins OCT. 1

Somerville Savings Bank

Union Square, Somerville

The Largest and Oldest Savings Bank in Somerville

Assets \$8,582,798

Surplus \$ 483,135

RECENT DIVIDENDS 5%

KENMORE GARAGE

CARL A. LILLEMÖEN, Proprietor

132-160 Ipswich Street, Boston, Mass.

Phone Back Bay 9059

The Largest One-Floor Garage in the Back Bay

No elevators—no runway—Individual stalls.

Special attention given to people driving their own cars.

Conveniently located near Commonwealth Avenue, close by the leading Back Bay hotels.

National Butchers Company

One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

5 Harvard Square, Brookline Village

1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge

1646 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline

1300 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline

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NEWBURYPORT State St.

7 Market Square, Amesbury

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6 High St., Danvers

Mediterranean and Moroccan Cruises

LIVE in Paris while cruising to the Mediterranean and North Africa . . . Away from winter and rough seas, sailing straight across the south Atlantic to sunny Vigo, in Spain. Down the shining African coast to Casablanca and Rabat, in Morocco . . . white grapes, rainbow leathers and gorgeous rugs! Stop at Gibraltar . . . then Algiers, smothered in flowers and singing all the moonlit night. Naples and blue Capri . . . Monaco, the Riviera at the season's height . . . Marseilles . . . "the gateway to the Orient" . . . back home via Naples, Algiers and Cadiz.

S. S. FRANCE

From New York, January 7, 1928

European shore excursions in charge of Thos. Cook & Son

Second Cruise, Feb. 8 Third Cruise, March 14

European shore excursions in charge of The American Express Co.

All North Africa shore excursions managed by The North African Motor Tours of the French Line

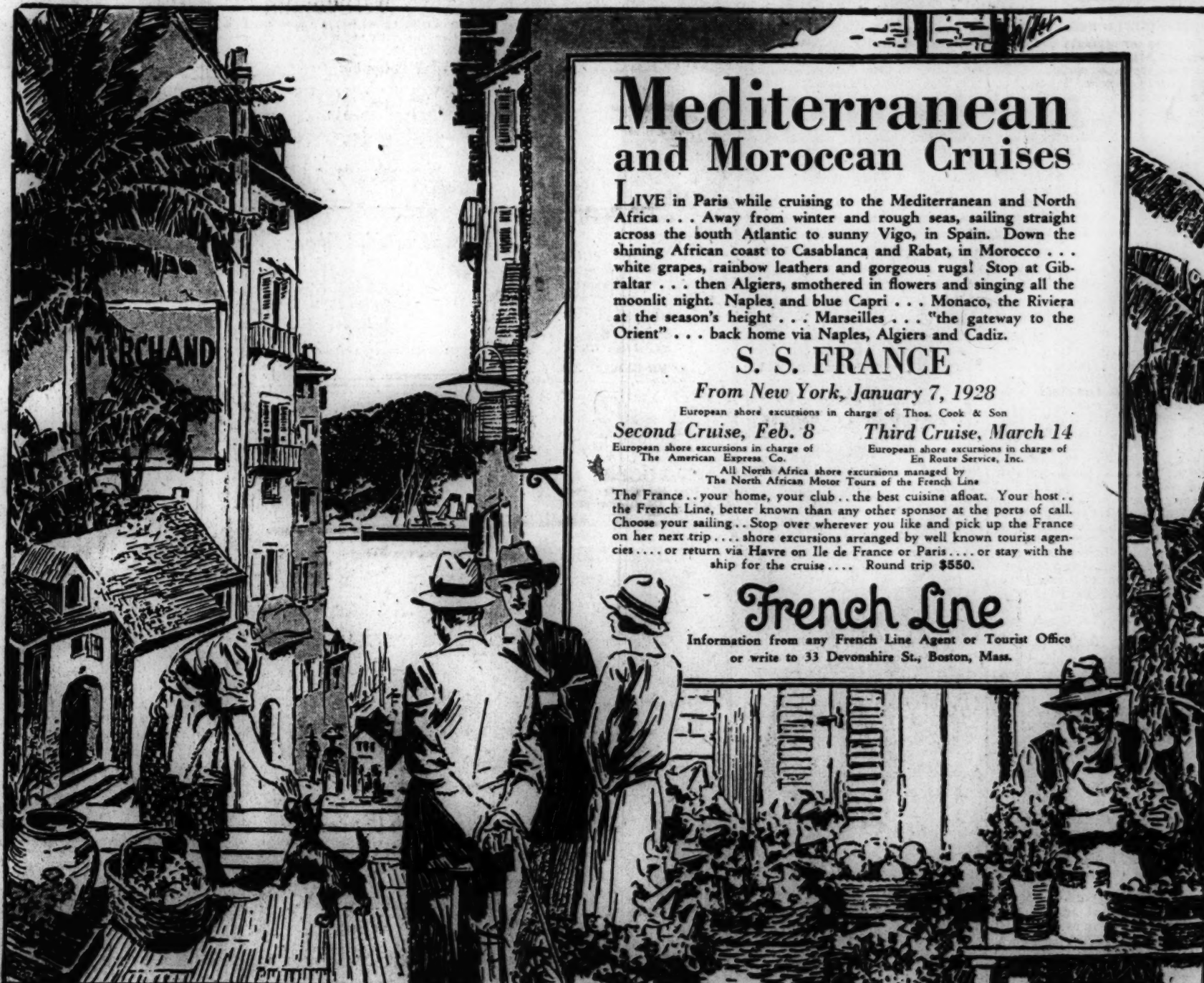
The France . . . your home, your club . . . the best cuisine afloat. Your host . . . the French Line, better known than any other sponsor at the ports of call.

Choose your sailing . . . Stop over wherever you like and pick up the France on her next trip . . . shore excursions arranged by well known tourist agencies . . . or return via Havre or Ile de France or Paris . . . or stay with the ship for the cruise . . . Round trip \$550.

French Line

Information from any French Line Agent or Tourist Office

or write to 33 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.



RADIO

ALL-WAVE TWO-TUBE RECEIVER IS DESCRIBED

British Engineer Gives Details of Successful High Frequency Set

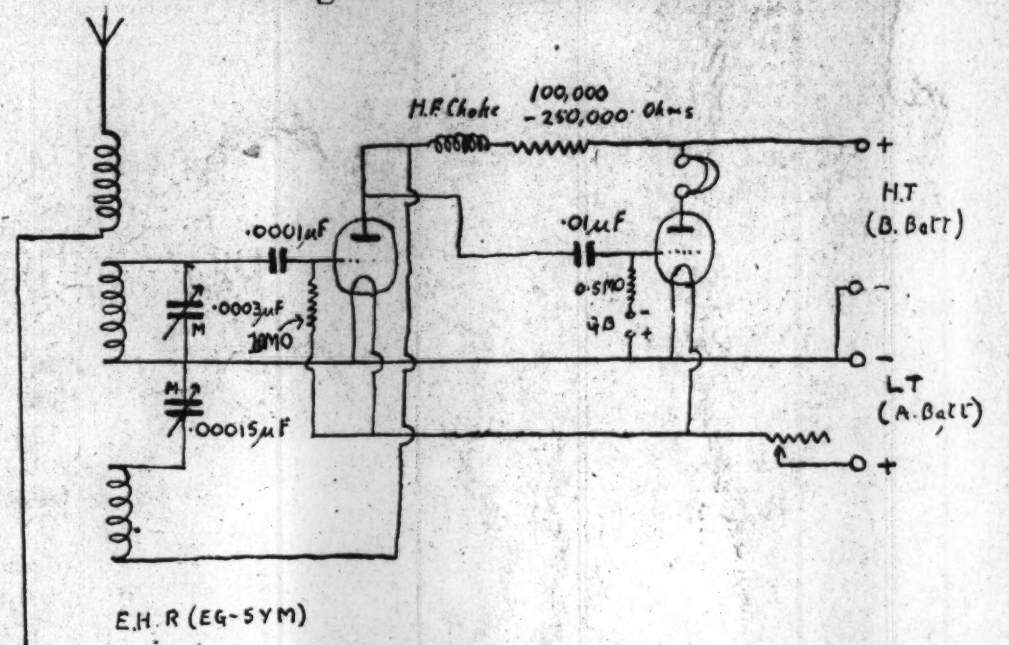
By CAPT. ERNEST H. ROBINSON

SPECIAL TROOP MONITOR
LONDON.—This receiver is a very successful attempt to construct a set which, while giving the best possible results on the short waves, is also available for the reception of stations working on the normal broadcast band, and also the longer waves, between 1000 and 2000 meters, which are used by some British and Continental stations. The range, with the British valves and components used, is from about 14 meters to 2000 meters. The values of all components are given, but the use of American valves and components may slightly alter the wavelength range.

A high impedance, high magnification valve is used as a detector, with rather unusual values of gridleak and grid condenser. The actual valve used requires a six-volt accumulator for filament heating and has an impedance (A.C. resistance) of 55,000 ohms and a magnification of 35. It is the Cosmos SP55 blue spot. An American equivalent is, I believe, the 240 hi mu. Two or four-volt valves of a similar class can be used. The grid condenser has a value of 0.0001 microfarads and the gridleak is a resistance of from 7 to 10 megohms. The coupling between the detector and output valve is the now familiar "resistance capacity." This enables an ordinary commercial type of H. F. choke to be used to keep the H. F. feedback where it is wanted, even on the very shortest waves. A Lissac choke has been found very suitable. It must be of the type that would ordinarily be used for the feedback of a normal broadcast band. The anode (plate) resistance has a value of 10,000 to 25,000 ohms and should be wirewound. The grid coupling condenser is 0.01 microfarads and the leak 0.5 megohm. Any ordinary low impedance valve with an AC resistance of not more than 10,000 ohms may be used for the output.

A loose-coupled, untuned aerial coil is used, selectivity being obtained by placing it from 2 to 3 inches away from the grid coil and by reducing the size of the plug-in coil used. The reaction coil, wound with bare wire, about 3 inches diameter and strengthened with a celluloid former, are used. A double set of 2, 4, 6, and 9 turns are necessary.

Diagram of British Receiver



ALL-WAVE TWO (14-2,000 MC)

British Schematic Diagrams Closely Resemble Those Used in the United States. One Outstanding Difference is That in the Schematic for a Tube or Valve the Grid is Shown as a Dotted Line in the British Circuits, While in This Country a Saw-Tooth Line Similar to the Resistance Symbol is Used.

The aerial coil should be one size smaller than the grid coil and the reaction coil the same size or one size larger than the grid coil. On the lowest wavelengths, below 20 meters, no aerial coil is necessary, sufficient pick-up being obtained from the leads between the terminals at the back of the baseboard and the coil plug. For reception between 17 and 50 meters a 2-turn coil should be used in the aerial plug, a 4-turn for the grid circuit and either 4 or 6 turns for the feedback. Coils of 6, 9 and 9 turns between 45 and 80 meters. For wavelengths between 85 and 2000 meters ordinary plug-in coils of honeycomb or other type may be used, starting with 25, 25, 40, to tune between 85 and 160 meters.

This set is easy to use. H. T. (B battery) potentials should be adjusted to give a smooth control of feedback over the whole tuning range of the coils in use. Generally speaking a considerably higher voltage will be necessary on the short waves than on the broadcast band. On the very short waves as much as 120 volts may be found necessary. A 1 1/2 to 3-volt grid bias (C battery) is used in the gridleak lead of the last valve. On this set all the American short-wave radio-casting and telephony stations are heard with surprising strength and regularity in England, and PCJJ, the famous Dutch station of 30.2 meters is often strong enough to work a small loudspeaker. It has been used for the reception of amateur Morse from all over the world, and for the reception of many British and continental radio-casting stations on the head phones. The cost of building and of running is very low.

take part in entertaining the radio audience on this evening are Ivy Scott, soprano, the Lyric Trio, Norman Clark's Crooning Crescendos, the Stratford Four, the Banjo Boys, Elsa Gray and Justin Lawrie in duets, and Robert Lindholm, whose specialty is the accordion. In addition, "The Chanticleers," directed by David Buttolph, will be heard. Instrumental novelties will feature the program. The program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WRC, Washington; WGR, Buffalo; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WJAR, Providence; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

The Children's Hour, which is heard through WJZ, New York, every Sunday morning, is to be musically portrayed in a Suite now being composed, according to a letter received by Milton J. Cross, WJZ's senior announcer, who officiates at the microphone during these programs. John J. Duffy, of Asbury Park, N. J., states, "This morning I commenced the composition of a Suite, 'The Children's Hour.' It is not inspired by Longfellow's poem, but rather by the idea of WJZ's Children's Hour. Some portions of it may be quite modern, even bordering on ultra-modernism at times. 'For example, the Suite will open with a Prelude describing the anxious waiting of the children for the opening of their hour. This merges into the familiar 'Good morning, children' of Mr. Cross. The Prelude will be very modern, the salutation just the opposite. In fact, the Prelude will attempt to portray the oscillation of a regenerative receiver, which I hear while tuning in the Hour."

Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 810 kc.
DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBB, 1420 kc.
DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBB, 1420 kc.
DETROIT—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEEI, 820 kc.
CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 1420 kc.
ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, 830 kc.
BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station WFAB, 600 kc.
SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980 kc.
PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 840 kc.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWM, 1120 kc.
LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1240 kc.
LONG BEACH—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1240 kc.
MANILA, Luzon, P. I.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., Manila time (120 East Meridian), by Station KZRM, 413 meters.

Other pieces will be a 'Valse Poetique,' 'Two Irish Fragments,' 'Legende,' typifying the telling of the Sunday morning story by Miss Helen Murphy, 'Scherzetto,' representing the reading of the comic section, 'Song' dedicated to the child, singers of the Hour and finally, a 'Postlude,' a 'Good-by until next Sunday.'

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 25.

BOSTON.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WEEI, 820 kc.

BEAUFORT.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 560 kc.

SYRACUSE.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WSTR, 1330 kc.

NEW YORK.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WJZ, 820 kc.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

Main Street at Harrison Avenue "BY THE CLOCK" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

What One Dollar Will Do

\$1.00 will provide you with a TEMPERATURE THERMOMETER. It will give you correct outdoor temperature.

C. ROGERS & CO. 1245 Main St., Springfield, Mass. (Mail orders filled)

HARDEN MUSIC CO., Inc. at Steinert's 1217-1219 Main Street SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Most complete stock of sheet music in Western New England. ALSO The celebrated "Merrill" String Instruments. The "True Tone" Banjo. The "Silver Bell" Banjo. The "Celebrated" Banjo. C. Rogers & Co. Send for Catalogue.

Collyer's Studio J. T. COLLYER Republican Bldg., 1421 Main St. Springfield, Mass.

Falls French Handkerchiefs 20 Vernon St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

White and colored, for men and women, 25c to \$10.00 each. Order monogram work now for Christmas delivery.

New Fall Hats —from KNOX —from STETSON —from BORSALINO

Haynes & Company "ALWAYS RELIABLE" On Main Street, Springfield

Forbes & Wallace Incorporated SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

26-Piece Sets of Sterling Silver \$59.50

Sets have 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 tea spoons, 6 round bowl soup spoons, 6 butter knife and sugar spoon. Sold on our new club plan.

25% down, balance in 5 easy, even payments of \$2.00 each.

Albert Steiger Company A Store of Specialty Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (890)
7 p. m.—Events of the day: baseball scores; financial summary.
7:10 Talk about books and authors by Edwin Francis Edgett.
7:15 Baseball scores.
7:20 Firehouse hour.
7:30 Current time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (980)
6:10 p. m.—Markets: baseball; weather.
6:15 Vincent Regilio and his solo orchestra.
6:25 Baseball.
6:30 Glass Cloth Entertainers.
6:35 Irene Simpson Rommel, pianist.
6:40 Eric Tosche, tenor, and assisting artist.
6:45 WJZ, Royal Stenographers.
6:50 WJZ, Philco Ensemble.
6:55 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:00 Weather.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital from the Hotel Statler.
10:45 Radio Chet and Householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Glass Cloth Announcer.
11:25 Weather report.

WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (830)
4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenberg and his Sinfonians.
4:20 Popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden.
4:30 Farm feature.
4:35 Continuation dance program.
4:40 Theater hour, with "Al" Bertolami and his Somerville Theater orchestra.
4:45 WJZ, Philco Ensemble.
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4:55 Correct time.
5:00 "Ninety Acres of Color."
5:05 Theatrical news by Nancy Howe.
5:10 Continuation of organ recital.
5:15 "The Lady of the Ivory."
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Development of Farm Machinery Plays Vital Part in Problems

Beginning With Cotton Gin. It Extends to the "Combine" Which Alone Cuts Labor Quota 35 Per Cent—Farmer Now Manufacturer

Modern Aspects of Agriculture

By FRANK L. PERRIN

Authentic estimates from official sources show that while manufacturers in the United States sold abroad, in the year 1926, \$78,992,525 worth of modern farm machinery, 80 per cent of the total production of such devices went to increase the mechanical equipment of the American farmer.

One immediate effect of this was that between \$6,000 and \$9,000 fewer men were required to harvest the 1927 crop than were ordinarily employed for that purpose a few years ago. The process has been gradual, it appears. In 1924, according to the report of the United States Employment Service, 53,525 workers were directed to the harvest fields to meet the peak of the demand there. In 1926, two years later, with a wheat crop of approximately the same size, only 33,227 men were sent. The reduction was about 35 per cent.

The decline in the requirements of the farmers has been due to the rapid increase in the use of improved agricultural machinery, and more particularly to the development of the unit harvester-thresher, commonly referred to as the "combine" in the principal wheat-growing sections of the middle West.

Likewise in the so-called cotton states of the South, in an effort to reduce the cost of picking the crop by hand, growers in Texas and Oklahoma alone last year picked approximately 1,000,000 bales with what is known as the cotton sled, a horse or mule-drawn device for plucking the bolls from the stalks. In the corn belt, also, mechanical pickers and huskers are reducing labor requirements in the fields. Supplementing these there is the more general adaptation of hydroelectric power to farm machinery, and the greater use of tractors and trucks. Someone has observed that the American farmer is becoming a manufacturer, rather than merely a grower of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Cotton Gin the First Step

A retrospective study of agricultural development in the United States in an endeavor to discover the influences which have combined to emphasize the present problem is intensely interesting. In 1793 Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin, which paved the way for the cultivation of cotton on a commercial scale in the southern states. No single device, it may be said, has contributed more effectively to the shaping of American history.

About the same time the first cast iron plow was constructed and patented by Charles Newbold of New Jersey, but it was not until 1825, slightly more than a century ago, that these implements came into general use. Even at that date the hand sickle was employed in harvesting grain. The grain cradle had been patented a few years before, but "modern" implements were not quickly adopted by the farmers of that period. Crude threshing machines made their appearance in America in 1825, although they had been used in England for some years prior to that time. It was not until 1860 that the steam thresher was introduced.

The opening of farms in the prairie states made the development imperative, late in the last century, of harvesting devices which would somewhat reduce the demand for farm labor. As early as 1831 a mowing machine had been invented, and three years later a patent was issued on a grain reaper. Soon thereafter, in 1835, Cyrus H. McCormick patented what he called an improved reaper. This device, which merely cut the grain in swaths, was followed by a machine which allowed the grain to fall on a platform, to be raked off in sheaves by hand.

Improvements Came Fast

Then came the self-rake reaper, with its counterbalancing iron ball which left its indelible image upon the memory of many a boy of the sixties and seventies. Following this came the "harvesters," upon which two men stood from dawn until dusk binding the bundles elevated to their moving platform by an ingenious combination of canvases. Ten acres a day was regarded as a fair accomplishment for this machine, a driver, two "binders," and two horses. Then came the self-binding harvester

which tied wires around the bundles, reducing the human equipment by two-thirds. This was superseded after a few years by the twine-binder, much in its present form. Keeping pace with this development were similar improvements in methods of plowing, planting and cultivating. The immediate and continuing result was the utilization of larger tracts of land, the area of which seemed almost limitless in the new West. Railroads were built to convey the golden grain to the ports of the Great Lakes, the flour mills, or to tide water for shipment to world markets.

Farmers prospered then, or were in financial difficulties at more or less regular periods, according to the state of the wheat market. They were neither more nor less independent, economically, than then. Their needs were not as great then as now, however, for ready cash in considerable amounts, though it may be that one may be as greatly embarrassed by the lack of a dollar when a dollar will meet one's need, as by the lack of \$1000 when that is the sum required. Everyone seems to be happy and prosperous, or the reverse, largely by comparison with the condition of others.

Use of Farm Machines Increases

So important has been this development of the mechanization of the American farm that it may be interesting to scan, for a moment, the interesting record furnished by the federal census bureau. In 1850 the total value of farm machinery in the United States was \$151,587,638. In other words, this represented an average investment of \$105 per farm, of 52 cents an acre. This valuation was gradually increasing decades until the total investment in 1925 was \$2,594,772,928, or \$557 per farm and \$3.76 per acre. In the five years following these totals were somewhat reduced, until in 1925 the average per farm was \$422, or \$2.91 per acre.

It was inevitable, of course, that this industrial revolution, gradual though it was, should change the economic aspects of even a basic industry in which the fundamental processes remained much the same. Going back as far as 1790, for instance, it is found that it required the work of seven rural families to supply one townsmen with food and raw materials. Now, according to authentic estimates, the seven rural families will supply 84 townsmen. Likewise it is shown that the average production per agricultural worker increased threefold between 1820 and 1920. In the first named year it required 60 hours of labor to bring an acre of corn to maturity by the methods then employed. In 1850, by use of horsepower, the same work could be done in 38 man-hours, and in 1900 in 18. At present, by the use of tractors, two-row cultivators and power-driven corn harvesters, the work which required 60 hours can be done in five hours. It is estimated that the modern wheat farmer can produce the material for a loaf of bread every 20 seconds.

How Production Increased

In analyzing the figures dealing with production and production costs on the farm, Dr. E. Dana Durand, of the Department of Commerce has estimated that the volume of production was 45 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1899. In the same period the per capita production of workers in manufacturing industries increased 49 per cent, and in railway transportation 48 per cent. Following the analysis still farther, it appears that, whereas in the year 1850 there were 70 workers employed per 1000 acres of crop land, the number was reduced to 44 in 1899, 36.7 in 1900, 34.6 in 1920 and to approximately 28 in 1925.

It easily follows from an analysis of these figures that the farm popu-

lation can be greatly reduced and the urban population greatly increased without imperiling the necessary flow of food products. No array of numbers and averages is necessary to establish this fact. Observation is sufficient to allay any apprehension along this line. There can be no "back-to-the-farm" movement of any magnitude as long as present conditions continue without uselessly accentuating the problem which it is now so greatly desired to solve.

The American people of today are

far removed from the situation when more than 90 per cent of the population drew support directly from agriculture. That was the condition less than a century and a half ago. By 1920 that proportion had been reduced to 23.9 per cent. Between 1920 and 1925 there was a still further reduction in the farm population from 31,674,269 to 28,981,693. It is in that measure that productive labor has been released by agriculture to engage in urban industries, thus adding to the percentage of consumers and thereby, at least theoretically, aiding in stabilizing and perpetuating American standards of living.

Leaves Theoretical Stage

Perhaps it is not easy to regard this somewhat remarkable transition complacently or with measurable equanimity. Yet it is impossible, apparently, to check or hinder the development which is taking place. It is, in the language of former President Cleveland, "a condition, and not a theory," that confronts the people of the United States today. No one will venture the prediction that there can be no further marked improvements in farming methods or in adapting new machines and new processes to the production of foodstuffs.

Realizing this, one must agree that

there must be readjustments which will materially affect agriculture as a whole. Short cuts, and what may prove to be only makeshifts, have been proposed. The temptation is to apply the favorite method of a free democracy and legislate the remedy. But it must be admitted, as one studies and ponders the problem without prejudice, that there is some doubt as to the efficacy of this formula.

Eventually, even if it should be

shown that a measure of satisfactory prosperity can be assured by legislative fiat, there will come a time when there must be inaugurated revolutionary economies in food production. There must be at least measurable elimination of waste, with more attention and serious study given to the utilization of those products and by-products which now go into the discard. It has been said, and perhaps truly, that great commercial industries find their profit in utilizing that percentage of their gross output which the farmer destroys or allows to go to waste. It will be to a consideration of this phase of agriculture that the next article will be devoted.

RETAILERS CHOOSE COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—Columbus is to be headquarters of the National Council of Retail Merchants, instead of Indianapolis, it has been announced by George V. Sheridan, executive director of the Ohio council, who recently was elected secretary-manager of the national organization. Mr. Sheridan succeeds Herbert P. Sheets, Indianapolis.

Announcement

I wish to announce that I have started to make my famous Hard Candies and, regardless of the cost of the ingredients, the quality will always remain the same.

KONOS

Manufacturer of High-Grade Confections
160 Mass. Avenue, Boston

WINNIPEG'S Invitation to Manufacturers

To manufacturers in many industries, Winnipeg offers advantages in the establishment of a Manufacturing plant, which no other city can duplicate.

CHEAPEST POWER IN AMERICA

Low Building Costs, Cheap Land, Plentiful Contented Labor, Clear Bracing Climate. Located at the door of the World's fastest growing market.

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OLD BOOK FIRMS FORM NEW YORK CONSOLIDATION

Doubleday, Page & Company Unite With George H. Doran Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A new publishing firm, Doubleday, Doran & Company, formed by the consolidation of well-known firms, Doubleday, Page & Company, and the George H. Doran Company, has just been announced by George H. Doran and Nelson Doubleday. The merger is effective at once, but the firm will not do business under the new title until Jan. 1.

"The consolidation brings together three of the most important and influential units in publishing in the English language whose lists include a great many of the most distinguished and popular writers of our time," the announcement said.

Mr. Doubleday gave as the object of the merger, "to sell more books." He said the combined firms would undertake a program of expansion, but would not invade the retail field. The combined firms, he added, would undertake a program of expansion along sales and exploitation lines. The retail field would not be invaded, he and Mr. Doran agreed. Together, they said, the firms publish now about 4000 "active" titles. They have been in competition with each other, but Mr. Doran said there have been negotiations looking to a consolidation going on intermittently for 10 years.

Among the best known of the authors whose works are published either by one firm or the other are: Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Conrad, Hugh Walpole, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, Booth Tarkington, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Conan Doyle, Somerset Maugham, Frank Swinnerton, Ellen Glasgow, Christopher Morley, Edna Ferber and Irvin Cobb.

The output of the two companies combined, it was announced by Mr. Doran and Mr. Doubleday, will approximate 5,000,000 books a year, representing an income at wholesale prices of slightly less than \$5,000,000. The firm, Doubleday, Page & Co., was founded in 1907. Walter Hines Page, one-time Ambassador to England, was its head for several years. In 1919 the Doubleday company purchased the firm.

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COMPLETE Oil Heating Plant for your garage

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SAFE—EFFICIENT—ODORLESS

No wicks—no moving parts

Easy to install and operate

Approved by Massachusetts State Fire Marshal

Quaker Mfg. Co. of N. E.—Boston

839 Beacon Street Tel. Ken. 0128

Heat your home with

Gas Fuel

Noiseless!

Automatic Clean.

YOUR fuel comes to you through a pipe from the gas main in the street—

Enters your furnace without having to be stored or handled.

As much or as little as may be needed.

No waste—no ash—It's all heat—

All you do is start the pilot light this Fall and set the thermostat at the temperature you want. Everything else is automatic. No work, no worry, no care!

Send for free book "Automatic Gas Heating in Boston" or come in and see this gas furnace heating our own building.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

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WINNIPEG—CANADA

L. O. O. F. TO GIVE EDUCATIONAL AID

Sovereign Lodge Supports Loan Plan Sponsored by Rebekah Assemblies

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23 (Special).—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, took a step forward educationally when it went on record here for the establishment of a loan fund for the underprivileged sons and daughters of the members of their order and its branches. The vote was 181 to 25.

The proposal was sponsored by the Association of Rebekah Assemblies and was presented by Dr. L. B. McBrayer of Southern Pines, N. C. Miss Flora E. Sheets of Chicago is chairman of the Rebekah committee which has been giving extensive study to the establishment of the fund.

Other members of the committee are Mrs. Rose M. Macroskey, Walla Walla, Washington; Mrs. Hattie Reed Whitaker, Southern Pines, N. C.; Mrs. Stewart Hartley, Fayetteville, Ark.; and Miss Margaret Peters, Bridgeport, Nova Scotia.

Among the supporters of the bill were Grand Sire Ernest W. Bradford of Washington, D. C., and Judge M. M. Logan of Bowling Green, of the State Supreme Court of Kentucky.

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM

Consolidated statement of Mid-Continent Petroleum and subsidiaries as of Aug. 31, 1927, shows total assets of \$34,338,484, current assets (including cash) of \$5,423,536, total of \$39,762,020. Current liabilities were \$2,023,561 and surplus from operations was \$28,508,925.

Norfolk Hosiery Co.

Our mills are now making an improved number in Service Chiffon. Silk to the welt, to sell at \$1.49.

We offer what we have on hand of the former style at \$1.49. Good assortment of colors and sizes.

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TRAVEL or DRESS COATS

In all sizes and colors, plain or fur trimmed. Sizes 34 to 44.

Prices are \$25.00 to \$25.00

Dresses, \$12.50 to \$25.00

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Favors Aid to Towns and
Cities by Division of
Automobile Fees

Appreciable reduction in the tax levied by the Commonwealth on local government under the present pay-as-you-go policy, which finances capital expenditures by direct levies on cities and towns, cannot be effected for some time to come, in the opinion of Elijah Adlow, Boston lawyer and former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, expressed in an address on local taxation problems before members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange yesterday.

"There is no doubt that so far as the state government is concerned," said Mr. Adlow, "the state tax would have fallen very low in the last few years because of the vigilance and care of the Governor and his Commission on Finance and Administration, were it not for the fact that the pay-as-you-go policy was instituted on Beacon Hill."

The Bridgewater Normal School, and other projects, the utility of which can be spread over a great many years, have been paid out of a direct levy on property in the last two and three years. Had the old program of financing these projects by bonds been followed the state tax in my opinion would have been about \$1,500,000 less each year. Of course, when we realize that this state tax is a direct levy on local government to that extent the municipalities of the Commonwealth might have been relieved of the burden of financing these long-lived projects.

Boston Pensions Costly

"Relief for cities and towns must be sought in other directions. One reason why local government is so expensive in Boston is due to pensions. In 1927 the City of Boston appropriated for pensions \$462,545. This year the City of Boston is appropriating for pensions \$512,103.25, and it is estimated that next year the appropriation will be \$525,607.25. This alone accounts for more than \$1 increase in the tax rate."

"The contributory pension fund created by an act passed while I was a member," Mr. Adlow said, "was a very intricate proposition, and the members of the Legislature in good faith accepted the statements made by the proponents of this bill that the contributory pension would eventually relieve the city of the annual budget appropriation."

"It now develops that not only has the contributory pension gone a long distance in draining the public treasury in order to build up this pension accumulation fund, but the men entrusted with the management of this fund inform us that we shall never be relieved of the pension problem in its entirety."

State Gets Motor Levies

"The only practical suggestion that has been proposed in the last few years has been with reference to the distribution of money realized from what is recognized as a new source of governmental income. The automobile has doubtless become another large contributor to the public treasury, but because of the fairly easy manner in which the automobile made its appearance as a method of using the fees from automobiles was developed which has no real justification, with the result that cities and towns have been deprived of a substantial amount of money which might otherwise help meet the modern high cost of government."

"In 1915 the income from motor vehicles in this Commonwealth was \$1,244,932.31. This year it is estimated that the income will be \$15,000,000 and possibly more. When motor vehicle fees and the fines from motorists first began to pour into the State House, it was immediately reflected by the 1915 receipts. It was felt that the amount, being comparatively small, it would be best to let the State use the funds for state highways, and the result has been that up to the present time very little dollar realized from motor vehicle fees goes to the Department of Public Works."

22,000 Miles of Highways

"There are altogether 1548 miles of state road cared for by the Department of Public Works at the State House, as compared with 22,813 miles of city and town roads which must be maintained and reconstructed at the expense of the taxpayers, and all of this work is being done for the benefit of the automobilist. Money paid by automobilists in fees should be distributed among the cities and towns which are being called upon every day to keep these 22,000 miles of highway within their exclusive control in repair."

"The Department of Public Works is reluctant about letting go of money which it has gradually come to regard as its own because of the indifference of the taxpayers, but if I were to suggest to the property owners of this Commonwealth what in my opinion was the only real and substantial manner of reducing the cost of local government, I would say that legislation should be passed which would require that motor vehicle fees be distributed—50 per cent to the State for state highways and 50 per cent to the cities and towns, to be used in the same manner in reducing their tax rates, in the same manner in which receipts from income tax are used."

Opportunity of Voting

"Of course, automobilists may say that they pay their money for the purpose of getting good roads, but the fact remains that cities and towns, even if 50 per cent of vehicle money were distributed among them, would hardly be receiving what they are today spending for highway maintenance and construction. "I would say that if the Legislature declined to yield to the demand from the property owners of Massachusetts that justice could be realized in this situation if they took advantage of the constitutional provision which allows them to initiate legislation by petition and carry

their case to the people of Massachusetts. Though we have a great many automobile owners in Massachusetts, I still believe that the home owners outnumber them by a great many thousands, and the issue would be disposed of easily at the next election.

"On the basis of this year's receipts, \$1,500,000 would be returned to the cities and towns, and under this plan it is conservative to estimate that at least a \$1 reduction would be possible in every city and town in Massachusetts on the local tax rate. In great many it would mean much more."

HUMPHREY HOUSE MAY BE RESTORED

Swampscott Historical Society
Makes Its Report

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—Restoration of the chimney and fireplaces on the first and second floors of the old Gov. John Humphrey House is proposed in the annual report of the Swampscott Historical Society, prepared by Henry S. Baldwin, its president. The

house, which stands on Paradise Road, Swampscott, the main highway between Lynn and Salem, has an overhanging second story, which still contains the holes through which muskets were thrust in defending occupants against the invasion of Indians.



This Structure, Which Stands on Paradise Road, Swampscott, the Main Highway Between Lynn and Salem, Has an Overhanging Second Story, Which Still Contains the Holes Through Which Muskets Were Thrust in Defending Occupants Against the Invasion of Indians.

society claims that this house dates back to 1634.

The chimney, which it is now proposed to restore at a cost of \$1000, was destroyed when the famous old house was moved to its present location on Paradise Road. Plans and measurements for the restoration of the building to its original state have been drawn by Charles V. Burgess, architect, as his contribution to the historical society work. The old house is now rented and an impromptu chimney is in place. When restoration is completed, it will be possible, Mr. Baldwin reports, to use the old place for historical purposes only, and for meetings of the historical society.

The old place, the report states, was "the dwelling place of men distinguished in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and of the Commonwealth. The design of a bronze tablet soon to be placed on the house has been incorporated into the official seal of the society which is reproduced for the first time in its latest report."

SHIPPERS' ADVISORY BOARD IN SESSION

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 23 (Special).—The seventh regular meeting of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board was opened here today with about 400 representatives of transportation companies in attendance. Following remarks by W. F. Garcelon, the general chairman, there were addresses by E. E. Nutt, traffic manager of the Smith-Green Company; Harry G. Taylor, manager of the public relations section of the American Railway Association, and others. Various committees made their reports.

Last night there was a dinner to the visitors at the Hotel Vermont, the hosts being the Burlington Chamber of Commerce and the City of Burlington. Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway, was the chief speaker.

TRAINING SHIP ENDS LONG TRAINING CRUISE

Completing its annual foreign cruise of about 11,000 miles, the Massachusetts Nautical School Ship, Nantucket, is due to reach Boston Harbor about noon tomorrow from Gloucester. Captain Armistead Rust reports a successful cruise during which the senior cadets in navigation and marine engineering received final instructions to qualify them to become junior officers in the United States Merchant Marines upon receiving their diplomas.

The Nantucket will anchor off the New Haven docks until Tuesday noon, when it is scheduled to proceed to the Navy Yard. On Oct. 4, graduation ceremonies will be conducted on board the vessel at 11 a. m., when about 25 cadets will be given diplomas.

RAILWAY CASE GOES TO FEDERAL JUDGE

Judge Marcus Morton of the Superior Court today refused to interfere in the efforts being made by the Mayor of Fitchburg, the banks and the citizens of Fitchburg and Leominster to rehabilitate the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company. Charles S. Cummings of Boston, the bondholder, had asked for the appointment of a receiver and the matter came before Judge Morton today on the question of issuing a temporary injunction to enjoin the payment of unsecured notes.

COUNTRY BOYS HELD TO EXCEL IN INITIATIVE

Y. M. C. A. Women's Auxiliaries
Are Addressed, by
Plymouth County Leader

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—That the country boy has greater initiative and will assume more responsibility than the city boy, and that when transferred to the city school he will go ahead more rapidly than the city boy, are conclusions of D. K. Morrison, Y. M. C. A. secretary of Plymouth County, as expressed to the delegates at the thirty-ninth annual conference of the Women's Auxiliaries to the Y. M. C. A. during this morning's session in Y. M. C. A. hall here.

Pursuing the theme of the conference, which is "The Value of Young People," Mr. Morrison outlined the program of the auxiliaries to the Y. M. C. A. and dealt with the boy in the

country. He said that the country boy is a "natural leader" and that the city boy is a "follower."

Mr. Morrison also spoke of the importance of the auxiliaries in the Y. M. C. A. and of the need for more initiative on the part of the country boys.

He concluded by saying that the auxiliaries should be "a force for good in the community."

He then turned the floor over to the delegates for their reports.

The conference will continue until tomorrow morning.

It is expected that the delegates will be able to complete their work by then.

The conference is being held at the Y. M. C. A. hall in Marblehead.

The Y. M. C. A. is a Christian organization.

It is dedicated to the service of the community.

The auxiliaries are an important part of the Y. M. C. A.

They are made up of women.

They are active in the community.

They are a force for good.

They are a part of the Y. M. C. A.

They are dedicated to the service of the community.

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OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT CHINESE

(Continued from Page 1)

buried in the tombs of the ancestors of our people 3000 years ago. The tomb jades are never green. They were green once but mineral forces of centuries have changed them to brown, black and other curious shades.

News of Madame Wei playing at the Chinese Theater here last Tuesday and Wednesday evening interested Miss Su, for she had known Madame Wei and her husband and children well in China.

Flora Sincere

It was a short and humorous step to the Occidental moving pictures based upon Chinese themes. Miss Su had recently seen two which astonished her, to say the least. "I saw a picture," she said, "that we should perhaps not succeed very well in doing American plays, but really, some of the things I have seen on the screen, supposed 'accuracies' of Chinese social life, I can't remember a picture and its unusually large cast of 'Chinese' characters. Two were Chinese. The rest, Mexicans and Filipinos, and they lacked, what you call the 'Chinese' element. I saw a picture of a Chinese money called 'yen.' Yen exists only in Japan. I saw a very striking costume on one of your leading character actors—supposed to be a high government official. He wore a woman's dress. Another had on a costume part mandarin, part coolie. I could not help wondering if you Americans wouldn't be surprised to see a gentleman go forth attired in a cutaway and sport shoes."

Miss Su became momentarily serious. "There is a very simple explanation. Directors naturally study the Chinese quarters of your large cities, but most Chinese there have either been born there or have grown up there. Their parents have often lived here for a half century and all they know of China they have learned from their grandparents. So that when these Chinese are consulted about social customs and matters of dress it is very easy for them to be mistaken. Therefore, one really must not blame American screen directors for not knowing that the careful signs of their Chinese streets are all upside down."

"Coming Closer to World"

Miss Su turned back once again to the opportunity for specially trained women today in China. "China is changing overnight, socially, politically, educationally. It is no longer impossible for women to engage in educational and government work. The women's colleges are producing highly trained Chinese in great numbers. Add to that the number of students who annually take degrees here or in England or France and there is great promise for a new liberation for China. We are proud of what we can here carry back with us. I was proud to be chosen to represent China, with one other delegate, at the Women's Conference for Peace and Freedom in Vienna in 1921. The rest of the world and China are coming closer."

HARVARD WELCOMES FRESHMAN ARRIVALS

850 Register Up to Noon—
Capacity Seen by End of Week

More than 850 freshmen had registered in Harvard College up to noon today, and officials expect a capacity enrollment of 1000 before the end of the week. Four administrative officers lectured them concerning their courses of study. Del-

mar Leighton, secretary of the committee on choice of electives and tutor in the division of history, government, and economics, spoke on "The Choice of Electives for the Freshman Year."

Prof. James B. Conant, chemistry department, discussing natural sciences, said that it was questionable whether one could profess to be an educated man of the community if he remained ignorant of the fundamentals of physics and chemistry.

Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian, explained the use of the Widener Library, and Edward A. Whitney, history professor, told how to get the most out of a lecture course.

In his welcoming address last night, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president, advised the first-year men to think for themselves and seek individuality.

Richard H. Bryden, president of the Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island Women's College, addressed the freshmen on the importance of the college in their lives.

At last evening's session two high school boys, Wallace E. Dow of Lynn and Richard C. Means of the Melrose High School, brought to the conference a concrete expression of the value of the Hi-Y fellowship. With enthusiasm they outlined the purposes and ideals of the club, "wherein the best in every boy and girl can find expression," and pointed out with pride that there are in the United States 4000 of these clubs, 2100 of which are in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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TEACHERS HOLD AN INSTITUTE

Talk on Art Is Given by
Charles F. Whitney at
Session in Orange

ORANGE, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—Charles F. Whitney of the Massachusetts State Normal School at Salem was the first speaker at the Teachers' Institute held in the high school building here today on call of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education for the department, was the presiding officer.

Mr. Whitney, who is instructor in art at the Normal School, spoke on "Stammering With the Poet and Artist." His argument was that an appreciation of the finer things should be cultivated throughout the school course if the boys and girls were to make the most of themselves and get a maximum of enjoyment from their environment and experiences.

The institute was closed this afternoon with an address on fundamental ideals by Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools of the state department. Departmental conferences occupied the intervening periods. Miss Mary L. Barlett of the North Adams Normal School addressed teachers of Grades 1 to 4 on silent reading; Miss Alice B. Beal of the Bridgewater Normal School spoke to them on industrial arts in their grades. Miss Barlett spoke on the same subject to teachers of Grades 5 to 8, and Miss Beal spoke to them on oral and written language.

High school teachers were addressed by Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education for the state department, on the problem of physical education in the high school. Physical education in the high school was presented by Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of such education for the state department. Burr F. Jones talked to the grade teachers on the elementary teacher's perspective. Music was given by pupils of the Orange schools.

Summer officially ends tonight and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning daylight-saving time in Massachusetts will end for the season. Unless the State is set back one hour on Saturday evening one is apt to be an hour late for church. On Sunday the railroad will issue their winter timetables. The approach of autumn will be more firmly impressed, perhaps, on Oct. 1, when the harvest moon will be in full array.

SUMMER IS OVER. AUTUMN AT HAND

Daylight Saving Time to End
Sunday

Summer officially ends tonight and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning daylight-saving time in Massachusetts will end for the season. Unless the State is set back one hour on Saturday evening one is apt to be an hour late for church. On Sunday the railroad will issue their winter timetables. The approach of autumn will be more firmly impressed, perhaps, on Oct. 1, when the harvest moon will be in full array.

TAX REVISION PLAN OFFERED

(Continued from Page 1)

clared, waited until after that date to stock their shelves, and automobile dealers kept train loads of automobiles across the state line until after the date had passed.

"Would it not be better," he asked, "to have a tax that would be levied on the value of the goods, rather than on the volume of the sale?"

Mr. Long advocated something more in line with the French system of taxation, where even the day laborer is taxed on his earnings. He said that the present system of taxation was a "tax on the volume of the sale," and that it was "a tax on the volume of the sale."

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NEW RECORDS IN ATTENDANCE AT EXPOSITION

Eastern States Fair Gives
Over Day to the People
of Hampden County

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—New attendance records are being made at the Eastern States Exposition, with the fair's autumn days to be the most successful in its history. The fair is being held in the Hampden County Improvement League Building and the county canning exhibit in the Coliseum came in for special attention. A fine display of apples is made by the Springfield Fruit Growers' Association.

Among the various groups having meetings in connection with the exposition was a gathering of county farm agents of six northeastern states. They met in the Hampden County Improvement League Building and were addressed by Nicholas Hahn of Mauch Chunk, Pa., a leader of the National Association of Agricultural Agents. After a discussion of methods a banquet was held.

Honors have been distributed in the live-stock contests, and competition was close in many classes. Ohio was first in the beef short-horn class, Massachusetts and Wisconsin captured the chief honors in the live-stock judging contest. The Springfield team, Young Electricians, retained the electrical demonstration championship, which it won last year. In art metal demonstration first honors also came to Springfield. In the clothing judging contest Essex County took the championship from Springfield, which had held it two years. In the log-book contest, Springfield was again showing, with Holyoke second and Essex County third.

TUFTS WELCOMES 300 NEW STUDENTS

Freshmen Take Aptitude Tests
—Get Acquainted

MEDFORD, Sept. 23 (Special).—Tufts College opened yesterday with registration of approximately 300 freshmen in the School of General Arts, the Engineering School, the School of Religion, and Jackson College, the department for women. The remainder of the week is the pre-registration period for the incoming students, designed to help them get acquainted with the college and with the college. President John A. Cousens welcomed the newcomers in Goddard Chapel.

Following the chapel address, men and women students separated, the Jackson students to the Jackson campus, and the men to the main campus. The men met their faculty advisers, and Tufts men to arrange for appointments with the photographer for the purpose of college records.

Last evening the new students learned of some highlights in the history of Tufts College at an illustrated lecture, given in Pearson Chemistry Building by Melville S. Munroe, Professor of Civil Engineering.

This morning was given over to scholastic aptitude tests conducted by Dr. Edwin A. Shaw, head of the Department of Education. In the afternoon the men met their faculty advisers, and the women were photographed. In the evening at 8 o'clock the annual reception for the faculty and entering students will be held in Goddard gymnasium.

The freshmen will be received by President and Mrs. John A. Cousens, Dean and Mrs. Herbert V. Neil, Dean and Mrs. E. B. Wren, Dean and Mrs. Lee S. McCollister, and Dean Edith L. Bush.

UNITARIAN PASTOR BUYS ONE OF ISLES OF SHOALS

AYER, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—The Rev. Frank B. Randall, Unitarian minister here, has purchased one of the Isles of Shoals group off Portsmouth, N. H., 10 miles out at sea, and will use it for a summer home. Mr. Randall and his family spent the late summer there, closing it in the early part of September.

Landon's lies to the west of Star Island, where Unitarian and Congregational conferences have been held for years throughout the summer. Unitarianism has filtered into a large proportion of the Isles of Shoals group, and Unitarianism and Congregationalism about eight acres of Appledore also in their possession, and Landon's the property of a Unitarian minister.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR PLANS TAXATION STUDY

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 23 (P).—John L. Barry of Manchester was re-elected president of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor at the annual convention which closed here yesterday. Tilton was selected as the place for the 1928 convention. Resolutions were adopted and the study of the taxation problem will not be taken up until after an expression of opinion of the local

unions in the State has been secured. The officers elected are: John L. Barry, president; B. H. Crowell of Portsmouth, first vice-president; A. L. Brodley of Tilton, second vice-president; Mrs. Alice Golland of Keene, third vice-president; Albert M. Lavings of Lebanon, fourth vice-president; T. W. Allman of Concord, fifth vice-president; Edmund J. Bert of Berlin, sixth vice-president; Omer T. Rayno of Enfield seventh vice-president; Steward M. Green of Concord, secretary-treasurer; John L. Barry, Charles E. Young of Manchester and T. W. Allman members of the legislative committee.

UNITARIAN LAYMEN ASSEMBLE AT LENOX

Seventh Annual Convention
of League Opens

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—The seventh annual convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League opened here this afternoon and will continue through Sunday. Kenneth McDougall, administrative vice-president of the league, will direct the meetings, and Percy W. Gardner, Providence, the president, will preside at the sessions.

"What Religion Really Is" will be the topic of the evening session on Saturday. When Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. George R. Dodson, professor of philosophy in Washington University and minister of the Church of the Unity in St. Louis, will give their views.

The Rev. Dr. Sydney B. Snow of Boston, who has joined the staff of the American Unitarian Association as field secretary, will preach the convention sermon on Sunday morning. Other speakers will be Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Hingham; the Rev. Dr. Louis C. Cornish of Cambridge, president of the American Unitarian Association; and the Rev. Dr. Horace Westwood of Hingham, national mission preacher for the Unitarian Laymen's League.

Two Unitarian clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Minot Simons, minister of All Souls Unitarian Church in New York City, and the Rev. Dr. Lupton, minister of the First Unitarian Church in Cleveland, and Mr. Gardner will be the speakers tonight. Tomorrow's program includes Victor E. Harlow of Oklahoma City, editor of Harlow's Weekly, and Carl B. Smith, minister of the Unitarian Church in Andover, N. H.

How the 11,500 members of the Laymen's League in the United States and Canada can best promote the cause of Unitarianism and extend the influence of Unitarian churches will be discussed at the various sessions of the convention and in round-table conferences. The final session on Sunday will be largely devoted to consideration of an educational program.

SCRAPPING OF NAVY YARDS IS PROPOSED

Rear Admiral Sims Would
Develop Naval Base

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23 (P).—If the Boston and New York navy yards were scrapped enough money would be realized to fully equip Narragansett Bay as the greatest naval base in the country, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, told the regular weekly meeting of the Lions Club here yesterday.

"Narragansett Bay is the best base we have on this coast," Admiral Sims declared. "It meets all the requirements. Our people are willing to let us have an adequate navy. If they understand, they want it to be efficient. A fleet without bases is not an efficient fleet. We have no real base on this side or the other side of the country."

Describing an ideal base, Admiral Sims said it must combine accessibility with protection in a spot where a whole fleet can be accommodated at one time, with facilities for refueling, resupplying and reconditioning. Such a base can never be developed, he added, unless the people of Newport and those "honestly interested in national defense keep the advantages of the bay constantly before the public."

Commenting on the number of small navy yards scattered along the coastline of the country, Admiral Sims asked:

"Why do we have so many? Because of local influence and politics. Why do people put up with this? Because they are told such bases are unusually valuable in time of war. They do not understand."

STATE HEADS CONFER ON PAY CLASSIFICATION

Conference on the reclassification of state employees' salaries was held yesterday in the Governor's office. Those present were: Lieut. Gov. Frank G. Allen, Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration; and Finance; Frank H. Putnam, director of personnel and standardization in that department, and Carl Raymond, deputy budget commissioner. Governor Fuller was not at the State House yesterday.

An effort is being made, it is understood, to speed up the reclassification so that any increases that are approved by the Governor and council may be included in the pay check given to the employees on Oct. 31, and covering the pay for that month.

Oregon Antelope 'Hunters' to Use Film Cartridges

EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Antelope of central Oregon are due for a little excitement during the next few days, for William L. Finley, naturalist, and Stanley G. Jewett of the United States Biological Survey are now near Lakeview, fully equipped for their "hunt."

There will be just as many antelope in the region when the two conclude the hunt, however, for all sighting will be done through the "finders" on cameras, the only ammunition carried will be film cartridges, and all "shootings" will be

Learning by Seeing and Handling



Instruction Made Interesting at the Boston Children's Museum. By Actual Contact With the Things They Study, Boys and Girls Are Helped to Remember and to Understand.

Exhibit Labels Give Instruction Story Form at Children's Museum

Displays Answer Questions Such as "How Do Glaciers Wear Away Mountains?" "Children Aid in New System of Individual Teaching"

Story-labels and doctory are being used in various ways by the Children's Museum of Boston, located in Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, to make its exhibits more intelligible to the public, the children, their parents and others who may visit the museum.

As it has been observed that lectures to large classes is not the ideal way to reach the individual, but at best is of the hit-or-miss variety, service to individuals is being developed by doctory, by work with youthful collectors, by reading-room activities, by children's exhibitions, by the Museum League, by the publication of a magazine by the children, by museum games, contests, and so on, and the results have proved most satisfactory.

This type of work develops more slowly than large group work but it is more and more coming to be recognized as the highest type of service that a museum can render, says Miss Mildred E. Mather, director.

The exhibits are being reorganized with material heretofore stored away. They are carefully thought

New England Hardware Sales Increase Under Competition

Improved Manufacturing Methods Help New England—
Industry One of Oldest in Country—Connecticut
Does Great Business

FOR 112 days the New England Council is releasing abstracts of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England business. Each article concerns a different industry.

The making of hardware, seemingly a typical New England product, has proved itself one of the section's most important industries, with Connecticut alone turning out nearly two-fifths of the Nation's total, and with the number of factories in the other states rapidly increasing. High freight rates have hindered manufacturers from competing more favorably with concerns outside New England, yet despite this drawback sales have been increasing. Improvements in manufacture and decreasing costs are present features of the industry.

The abstract released by the research department of the New England Council follows:

"The hardware industry is in the forefront in New England. It ranks tenth in importance, and for the last 15 years or more the New England output has been around 40 per cent of the country's total. Connecticut has long been in the vanguard. Freight rates have proved a stumbling block to many hardware manufacturers and have led in some cases to the establishment of branches in other parts of the country, but the general trend of sales of those remaining has been upward.

Competition From Without

"A majority of the firms reporting, whose output, ranging in annual value from \$15,000 to \$20,000,000, is about 65 per cent of the New England total, said that most of their competition was being encountered outside New England. One prominent manufacturer, who has established one western branch and contemplates another in Pennsylvania, said that his main reason for this action was his inability to compete on a tonnage basis in the heavier materials, where the freight was virtually the deciding factor. His concern, he said, could maintain its position in the field of high quality and of high-priced goods requiring skilled workers.

"In 1914 Connecticut made all of New England's hardware, but in the next nine years, 35 companies were organized in Massachusetts, seven in Rhode Island, two in Vermont and one in Maine. Connecticut's 57 factories continued, however, to produce 95.8 per cent of New England's output. This industry in 1923 provided employment for 33,000 wage-earners, and its value of product exceeded \$87,000,000. The value of New England's output from 1914 to 1923 increased by 203 per cent, compared with 188 per cent for the rest of the United States.

One of Oldest Industries

"This is one of New England's oldest industries, the average period of operation being 41 years. Twenty and one per cent of the plants reporting have changed management in the last six

years. The chief raw materials are steel, iron and other metals; most of the hardware makers buy steel in New England, and 48 per cent buy iron here.

"The average per cent of employees paid on the incentive, or piece-work basis is 23. The very great variety of styles, sizes and types of product have made such wage methods difficult. An attempt has been made by 3 per cent of the concerns to make supplementary products in the spare time of employment, or to manufacture for stock. One establishment does special work and makes up customs goods for other manufacturers; a concern which makes awning hardware supplies this line with pipe fittings in dull periods. A large number of concerns are effecting improvements in manufacturing; the improvements next in importance being production control, and general organization and expansion.

"The general reason assigned for increased sales has been first, lower manufacturing costs, making possible lower prices; second, extension of territory through better sales methods; and third, new products.

"The average per cent of total sales to the New England market is 38. A private brand or trademark is used for 77 per cent of the goods made by the reporting companies. This is found of special value to the retailer as a selling help.

"The greatest number of companies are distributing their product through wholesale houses or direct to manufacturers. Six concerns make their output direct by mail. During the coming year 64 per cent of the plants will emphasize improvement of sales and marketing methods."

ROOF-TOP ARROW AIDS FLIERS AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O. (Special Correspondence).—Airplanes over Cleveland with pilots unfamiliar with the layout of the land, will be helped in quickly locating Cleveland's airport by a giant arrow painted on the roof of the plant of the Lang Body Company here.

Some time ago a visiting airplane was unable to locate the airport and was forced to land in a field near the city while the pilot made inquiries. Elmer Lang, vice-president of the Lang company, heard of it and the big arrow guide on its plant resulted. "That is a mighty fine thing for flying here," Maj. John Berry, superintendent of the airport, said. "Such co-operation among manufacturers will aid us greatly in keeping up our record of safe landings. I only hope more of the industrial plants of the city will do the same thing."

LEGION OFFICE ACCEPTED

Sinclair Weeks of Newton has accepted appointment as chairman of the finance committee, state department, American Legion, according to announcement today by Edward F. Flynn, acting commander. Mr. Weeks was recently appointed by John W. Reth, commander.

LINK IN POWER FIRMS CHARGED

Prof. Simpson Urges Close
Scrutiny of Amesbury-
Merrimac Companies

Charging that the relationship between the Amesbury Electric Light Company and the Merrimac Power & Buildings Company, also of Amesbury, is one that should be looked into very carefully by the Public Utilities Commission, Frank L. Simpson, professor at Boston University and counsel for the town of Amesbury in its effort for a lower electric light rate, declared yesterday that the present contract between the two companies is the same as one which was condemned by the Public Utilities Commission in 1921.

The Amesbury company's rate for electricity is 14 cents per kilowatt hour. At the hearing before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday afternoon, Mr. Simpson, after testifying for the town, said he thought the rate could be reduced to 12 cents and still allow a 7 per cent return on investment.

Referring to the Amesbury company, Attorney Edward C. Mason declared there is "no outstanding bill" between the two companies, but admitted that control of the two companies is vested in practically the same hands. He pointed out that in April of the present year the company had reduced its rate to 12 cents and that on Oct. 1 the rate would be further reduced to 11 cents, or to 10 cents per kilowatt hour. He declared that "small reductions proved the best policy."

Varying figures submitted to the Public Utilities Commission by the Amesbury Gas Light Company were attacked by Professor Simpson. Professor Simpson pointed out that since the hearing started on the case the capital investment, according to the company's submitted figures, had increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, that the rate of return on investment had decreased from 4.7 per cent to 3.65 per cent, and that the depreciation figures submitted twice as 1 1/2 per cent had now become 2 per cent.

In the reading room is a large case, marked "Boys and Girls' Exhibits," given over to children's collections. Any boy or girl may exhibit a collection he has made providing it is of general interest and he has done the major work of collecting and identifying it. He must arrange it in the case and print the story label. The case has recently held a collection of minerals, one of fungus and mushrooms, and mounted ferns and blueprints of ferns attractively arranged and labeled.

A new, very attractive case of baskets has been installed recently, and interesting additions made to the North American Indian case. A case of Eskimo articles has been loaned by Prof. George H. Barton. Most of the articles it contains were collected by Professor Barton on a trip to Greenland with Peary in 1896. Some of them were worn by him during an Arctic trip. In the American History case is a recently acquired customs pass signed by Abraham Lincoln.

There is a new case containing things from the Holy Land; a new precious and semiprecious stones case, and a new electrically lighted case showing models of beavers at work in their natural environment.

"The lecture room has been rearranged so that it seems to contain more room and is much more attractive. A new case there tells the story of the development of pottery. There have also been installed in this room a sink with running water, two aquariums and two terrariums, forming an excellent basis for lectures, as aquatic and animal life can be shown developing. A motion picture machine purchased last winter will be used in further explanations and descriptions.

A number of children have been awarded the privilege of serving as junior docents. They are coming to be more and more helpful. When chosen, they wear the docent badge, a sign of authority to the museum, and take this privilege very seriously, seeing to it that their conduct is exemplary.

FARM ORGANIZATION SEEN AS GREAT NEED

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence).—Organization is the most important problem facing the farmers today, according to L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, in an address at the fall meeting of presidents and secretaries of county groups of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. He said that when 50 per cent of the farmers are identified with the grange, the Farm Bureau or similar organizations, they will make constructive progress.

Dewey Head, bureau official of Columbus, said the Farm Bureau has set a goal of 60,000 members in Ohio by Feb. 1, 1928, an increase of 29,000 from the present membership.

MISSOURI GROUPS UNITE TO END RACING ACTIVITY

ST. LOUIS (Special Correspondence).—Business and social groups on both sides of the Mississippi River at St. Louis are planning an organization to combat the growing horse and dog racing activity in this region. One horse track and three dog tracks in and about St. Louis are conducting races that attract a large number of persons, and the contention of the citizens who are organizing in opposition is that the races are harmful both to youths and to business.

E. J. Wallace is chairman of a committee of the Thirty-ninth Street Business and Improvement Association appointed to take definite steps and to prevent the passage of laws

New Plan for Zoning in Quincy Goes to Chamber of Commerce

Owners of Residences Campaign for Action Against
Erection of Unconforming Buildings—Real Estate
Exchange Opposes Movement

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special).—A revised plan for zoning Quincy which has been drawn up by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, based on the proposed zoning ordinance which was defeated at the polls in May, 1925, will be presented before the Quincy Chamber of Commerce for action this evening.

The new plan, upon which the committee has worked for more than a year, meets many of the objections which voters had to the former proposal, committee members say. It makes easier regulations concerning the continuation of existing unconforming buildings and the replacement of damaged unconforming buildings, and permits the renting of rooms in the residential district. The board of appeals has been changed from an ex-officio body to a committee of three men appointed by the Mayor for three years. The limit on the height of buildings in some districts has been extended.

SAVINGS BANK MEN IN CONNECTICUT MEET

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 23 (Special).—The Savings Bank Association of Connecticut held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Shuttlesworth Hotel here yesterday, after a golf tournament, election of officers, choosing Charles R. Butts, president of the Norwich Savings Society, as its president. George L. Woodward, secretary-treasurer of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, who retired as president of the association, will shortly become president of the savings bank division of the American Bankers' Association.

In his address, the new president called attention to the fact that deposits in banks of the State have been large and that the increase has added to the responsibilities of bank executives. The investment of funds becomes exceedingly difficult, he said, owing to the high prices for securities. Mr. Woodward recommended to the association that the State be divided into districts with the formation of group organizations to meet monthly for luncheons and business sessions. It was his suggestion that the chairman of the groups become members of the executive committee of the state association, acting as contacts between both bodies.

The Quincy Home Protection Society hopes to purchase the Quincy school of the need of these zoning laws by showing them that has happened in the past. Mr. Emberton said. The Quincy Real Estate Exchange, which was instrumental in defeating the former zoning ordinance, is opposing the new plan, he declared.

The problem of zoning Quincy came to a focus several years ago, when several groups of real estate men entered Quincy, bought land, erected cheap one-story stores and large apartment houses on the same streets with one-family residences.

To prevent further incursion of business into sections where owners did not desire it, a zoning plan was worked out and passed by a unanimous vote of the City Council in the fall of 1925. Following this action, a referendum was called for by a petition of more than 12 per cent of the voters, and in a special election the zoning plan was defeated, 6308 to 4924. Some real estate interests campaigned actively against the zoning plan. Mr. Emberton said. Following this defeat, building went on apace.

Board Overruled

Another angle of the zoning question in Quincy, Mr. Emberton pointed out, has been the overruling of the decisions of the local licensing board, composed of the city clerk, the chief of police, and the chief of

CHAMBER PLANS BROAD MAIL PROGRAM IN 1928

Development of air mail service; extension of pneumatic tube facilities for local postal work, and improved methods of handling parcel post, are to be sought by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, during the coming year, it is announced. The committee has just been appointed and held its first meeting yesterday to discuss the program for the year.

Leonard J. Raymond has again been appointed chairman. Other members are: D. C. Crawford, George H. Dorett, Louis F. Fowler, Clarence S. Laidlaw, Ernest H. Moore, James D. Phillips, W. F. Rogers and Benjamin S. White.

Fair Warning!

Osgood's Great 53rd Annual Fall Clearance Sale of Home Furnishings

Will End 9 O'clock Saturday Night

There will be no extension—You have our word for it.

The doors will be closed promptly at nine, and while all in the store at that time will be waited upon—painstakingly—no more will be admitted—not even our best customers!

So, if you really want to save 30% to 50% on furniture that you can depend upon, be here before Saturday night—the sooner the better!

Plenty of good, desirable merchandise remains, and there is still a glorious opportunity for you folks who have waited, to cash in on some of the last-minute super-values!

Don't let lack of ready cash deter you!

We will arrange credit so quickly that you will hardly realize it! But don't ask us for sale prices after Saturday.

Don't hesitate—ask anybody about Osgood's.

Purchases held until wanted without charge. Free delivery in New England by truck or freight.

This Is The Last Word!

The C. E. Osgood Co.

Pioneer Credit Home Furnishers

744-756 Washington St. BOSTON When In Doubt Buy of Osgood 2141-2147 Washington St. ROXBURY

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIAN S GOLF

Miss Orcutt Defeats Miss Mackenzie 2 and 1 in U. S. Open

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beches Golf and Country Club, defeated Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga Golf Club, 2 and 1.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (Special).—Mrs. W. G. Fraser of the Royal Ottawa Club, Ottawa, Can., terminated the career of Miss. Simon Thion de la Chaume, the French and British champion, yesterday, in the National women's golf championship, at the Cherry Valley Club, when the former Miss Alex W. Stirling, three times the holder of the title, defeated the 18-year-old French girl for entry into the semifinal round, 3 and 2. She had a hard battle to do it, however, only a stroke of weakness on the green by the French girl in the first hole giving her an advantage which she held to the end.

The other three leaders of the medal play qualifying rounds, Miss Mackenzie of Mississauga Club, Toronto, Canada; Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. Y.; and Miss Miriam Burns Horn, now a member of the Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., who won the championship last year, were the other survivors, and will play as follows today: Miss Orcutt meeting Miss Mackenzie, who holds the Canadian championship, while Mrs. Horn will encounter Mrs. Fraser.

Matches Well Fought

All the matches were close and well fought in the third round yesterday, and the match between Mrs. Orcutt and Miss Mackenzie, the former of Hudson River Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y., went to 20 holes, two over the regulation number, before it was decided in favor of the present metropolitan champion over her predecessor, Miss Orcutt ran up a good lead in the outgoing journey, being 2 up at the turn, but her determined opponent won five holes on the incoming journey to force a playoff, which was won by Mrs. Orcutt, who had a hole in one on the first green, and also halved the hole home. They were also even on the first extra hole, but Mrs. Orcutt won the series of misfortunes in traps forced Miss Mackenzie to concede the next and the match.

Miss Mackenzie also had to come from behind to dispose of Miss Virginia Van Wile of the Beverly Country Club of Chicago, after trailing at 2 down at the turn, but she won the match on the fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth holes placed the Canadian champion ahead and though Miss Van Wile led the way to the green in the final hole, she was unable to do more than tie in 46, and the match went to Miss Mackenzie.

The Victory of Mrs. Horn over Mrs. Fraser

The victory of Mrs. Horn over Mrs. Fraser, who captured the western title this year, was in the nature of a surprise, as the performances of Mrs. Fraser this season had made her a strong favorite to take the national title, but the steadiness of Mrs. Fraser in the series of weak approaches by Mrs. Fraser in the earlier holes proved decisive. Again and again Mrs. Fraser would gain the lead, only to be overtaken by the French girl, who was the next to the former titleholder. The score was 2 and 1.

Unsteady on Greens

It was the lack of steadiness on the greens of Mrs. Fraser that gave Mrs. Fraser her lead at the start of the match. The French girl landed in a trap on the first hole, though she recovered herself in the next shot, she missed the first putt on a short green shot and the hole went to Mrs. Fraser.

While Mrs. Fraser utilized only one putt, Mrs. Fraser added a third to her advantage, on the fifth. When Mrs. Fraser missed the putt, she was put for a 4, while Mrs. Fraser sank a seven-foot putt. Both were in trouble on the next, but though Mrs. Fraser was in a hole, she managed to hole the ball while the French girl required three putts.

Mrs. Fraser, however, then began to recover her fortune and to sink a brilliant putt for a 2 from a rough spot on the edge of the green, easily 20 feet away. But this advantage was neutralized by Mrs. Fraser, when a perfectly executed putt from the edge of the green by Mrs. Fraser, 40 feet at least, went straight for the hole.

The Holes Divided

The next three were divided, with Mrs. Fraser extracting herself from all kinds of difficulties while Mrs. de la Chaume was steadily losing on the greens until the thirteenth went to Mrs. Fraser, when Mrs. Fraser topped her drive heavily into some long grass 20 feet from the tee, and failed to overcome the handicap, with the French player for once holding her own, shot for shot on the green.

Now, though Mrs. de la Chaume was playing her finest golf, Mrs. Fraser topped her drive heavily into some long grass 20 feet from the tee, and failed to overcome the handicap, with the French player for once holding her own, shot for shot on the green.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga Club, Toronto, Canada, defeated Miss Van Wile, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, 1 up.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. Y., defeated Miss Miriam Burns Horn, now a member of the Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., 2 and 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

When Cobb led the ranks of the Athletics, this week, for an early vacation he was fourth in American League hitting. Had he stayed in he might have gone higher, for he was hitting in fine form. But fourth place is a creditable showing.

Canadian Title Holder College Football Opens Season Soon

Many Varsity Eleventh Will Be Seen in Action This Week-End

While many of the big college eleventh will begin their action games until next week, intercollegiate football for the season of 1927 will make its bow tomorrow afternoon with games being played in all parts of the United States. Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities in the East; the Western and Missouri Valley Conference, eleven in the central West; and a few of the Southern Conference teams will be among those not playing this week-end.

Among the big eleventh which will make their initial bows in the East will be the New York University, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Dartmouth College, Cornell University and the United States Military Academy. All these eleventh will be meeting teams which are not expected to give them hard battles.

New York University, one of the best of the eastern teams of 1926, is looking forward to a still more successful season this fall. Coach J. F. Moehan has had his veterans play this fall and followers of the Violet expect their eleven to better the 1926 showing when its only defeat was at the hands of the University of Nebraska, 15 to 7.

Brown has veterans which came through the season of 1926 with victories over Harvard, Yale and Princeton, and nothing but a 10-to-10 tie with Colgate University to mar its record, opens again with Rhode Island State College and it expects to improve on its 14-to-0 victory of last year. Brown is just now without the services of its captain and quarterback, but it expects to have them back in time to play a game with Yale.

University of Pennsylvania is pointing toward one of its hardest seasons with Harvard on its list for the first time in a number of years, while the United States Naval Academy will also face the Red and Blue this fall. Coach L. A. Young has had his candidates hard at work for two or three weeks, but prospects do not look as good as they did last spring, as Pennsylvania has lost one or two of the promising candidates expected to be on the team.

YANKEES TIE RECORD

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The New York Yankees tied the American League record for total victories in a season by winning their one hundred and fifth game here, yesterday, against Detroit, 8 to 7. Incidentally, Ruth drew one closer to the 172 that he has accounted for in hitting his fifty-sixth in the ninth inning with Koegel on base, winning the game.

Also featured in the record discussions by knocking in two runs to win, yesterday, at 179, made his season besides those he has scored since hitting his fifty-sixth in the ninth inning with Koegel on base, winning the game.

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J. R. Capablanca and A. Alekhine Tied

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23 (Special).—J. R. Capablanca of Cuba, titleholder, won the third game last night of the series with Alexander A. Alekhine, Russian challenger, for the world's chess championship. The chess masters are now tied, Capablanca having resigned the first game, with a draw in the second.

The third game began Wednesday, and the Cuban champion had a slight advantage when it was adjourned Wednesday night. It was resumed at 7 o'clock last evening, and the play, according to experts, was most interesting. Alekhine chose a fianchetto defense of his queen. Capablanca employed a vigorous attack, carrying out a strong offensive movement against Alekhine's castle, which maneuver gave the champion victory.

On resumption of play last night Capablanca's first move was to check his opponent's king, and the Russian master was forced to abandon the match.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh won last night, 4 to 3, over St. Louis. The Pirates scored three runs in the ninth inning, while the Cardinals scored two in the eighth.

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Army-in-India Polo Team Wins by a Narrow Margin, 8 to 7

Gains Final Round in United States Open Tournament by Defeating the Hurricanes at Meadowbrook—Roark Scores Four Goals for His Team

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (Special).—The Army-in-India team, which managed to attain to the final round of the United States open polo championship on International Field, Meadowbrook yesterday, when an extra period was required for victory over the Hurricanes, with the former competitor on the British International team, Capt. C. T. Roark, defeating his former associates, with Winston F. C. Guest, the Yale star, also prominent on the losers at No. 2.

The score was 8 to 7. Even with most of the Army-in-India ponies which made such a fine showing in the recent international polo season, the British team had a hard time to win. Their inability to score final shots was still present, and only in the last minute of the regular chukkers were they able to overcome a lead that the Hurricanes had gained. Even then, three of the British rode past the ball while the Hurricanes were making their final push.

The other semifinal, in which the United States Army team will meet the Sands Polo four, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr. in the lineup, will be played tomorrow, with the final next week.

The forward combination, Captain George and Captain Denning, who so greatly improved the play of the British in all their games, gave Capt. Roark a shot on a pass from Maj. E. G. Atkinson, and he looped it in after several minutes of play with a high drive that went between the posts for the needed goal.

Then another of the combinations which had featured the work of the British in all their games, gave Capt. Roark a shot on a pass from Maj. E. G. Atkinson, and he looped it in after several minutes of play with a high drive that went between the posts for the needed goal.

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Field Hockey in Boston This Fall

Eight Clubs to Compete in the District—Prospects for Season Are Bright

The Boston Field Hockey Association, with an added club, eight in all, is looking forward to a bright season. The Cambridge Field Hockey Club is the new member. The other clubs in the circuit are the Commonwealth, Freebooter, Lexington, Motley, Winthrop Grads and Wellesley.

This year for the first time, the league has been divided into two groups, one made up of clubs that can play only on Saturdays, and the other group that will play its games during the week. In the first-named group will be the Commonwealth, Lexington, Motley and Wellesley clubs, and in the other group are to be the new Cambridge Club, the Red Tops and White Tops. Hellen and the Winthrop Grads.

The league will open early in October, and the league season will extend through that month. There will be six and the other two groups each club to meet the other three once. At the close of the season, the winner of the Saturday group and the winner of the other group will meet on Saturday, Nov. 5, to play for the league championship. This game, and most of the other league affairs, together with practice sessions will be held at the Cambridge Field Hockey Association field in Cambridge.

The final trials for the All-Boston eleven, that will represent Boston in the Inter-city field hockey tournament held in November, will be staged on Saturday, Nov. 12, and the final tryouts for the all-Boston eleven will be held the same day. Preliminary tryouts for the All-Boston team will be in progress during the hockey season.

Miss Bessie Rudd of Cambridge is again president of the Boston Field Hockey Association. The officers of the organization are Miss Barbara Goss of Melrose, vice-president; Miss Priscilla Bartol of Boston, secretary; Miss Alice H. Zerkow of Cambridge, treasurer; officers and captains of club teams, executive board, Miss Barbara Goss is chairman of the field committee, and Miss Alice H. Zerkow is chairman of the executive committee.

Oct. 4—Lexington vs. Motley, at Boston Field Hockey Association field, Cambridge; Commonwealth vs. Wellesley, at Cambridge; Red Tops vs. White Tops, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. White Tops, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Red Tops, at Cambridge.

Oct. 11—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Oct. 18—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Oct. 25—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Nov. 2—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Nov. 9—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Nov. 16—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Nov. 23—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Nov. 30—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Dec. 7—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Dec. 14—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Dec. 21—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Dec. 28—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Jan. 4—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

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Feb. 1—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Feb. 8—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Feb. 15—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Feb. 22—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

Feb. 29—Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Winthrop Grads vs. Lexington, at Cambridge; White Tops vs. Cambridge, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Freebooter, at Cambridge; Cambridge vs. Winthrop Grads, at Cambridge.

House in Which Irving Wrote to Be Americanization Center

Author's Town House on Seventeenth Street, New York City, Now Surrounded by Tall Buildings, Is Saved for Literary Shrine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An old house at the southwest corner of Irving Place and East Seventeenth Street, sitting extravagantly amid towering office buildings, apartment houses and hotels, is destined to go down in history carrying the atmosphere of early Nineteenth Century architecture. It was occupied by Washington Irving as his home from 1853 to 1856. It has been acquired by the National Patriotic Builders of America, which will restore and preserve it as a literary shrine and as the headquarters for Americanization work.

It was here that Irving wrote much of his "Astoria" and read proof on his "Life of Washington." From the front windows and the narrow gridded porch there was an unobstructed view of the East River, with an occasional house or barn dotting the fields between, and in the evening, so the records show, Irving would stroll across the fields and through the narrow, crooked little streets to the water. Today there is scarcely a blade of grass in the intervening space, for in that congested section of Manhattan Island buildings have taken advantage of every inch of ground.

Authenticity of House Established
Question as to the authenticity of the house as being the town residence of Washington Irving was raised in a letter to the New York Times by Albert Ulmann, reported to be an authority on old New York. Mr. Ulmann presented the real estate record which, he said, covered transfers of the property in question from 1844 to 1906 at which date it was acquired by Algernon S. Bell, who sold it to the Patriotic Builders. This record, Mr. Ulmann said, contains no reference to the ownership of the property by an Irving, although the house adjoining on Seventeenth Street, known as lot No. 66, was the residence of members of the Irving family.

Before the Patriotic Builders purchased the property it was definitely established that Irving had lived there. The house was the property of John Irving, nephew of the writer, and was regarded as Washington Irving's "town house." Memories of the old house are preserved by Maj. George H. Putnam, head of the Putnam publishing concern, who recalls his boyhood days as office boy for his father, who published many of Irving's works.

"I remember going to the old house with proofs and taking manuscript back," he said. "Washington Irving sat at his desk in the front room on the first floor. The old house is the same now as it was then except for the paint and perhaps a few minor changes."

Was Fashionable Neighborhood
The purchasers also have other proof that the author lived and worked there. The house at "Sunnyside," at Irving-on-the-Hudson, had already been built, and Irving passed much of his time there in fine weather, but his business and professional affairs were such that between 1853 and 1856 he felt the need of a house in the city, and the offer of his nephew provided one that was conveniently located and well suited to his needs. Major Putnam said that while the "Life of Washington" was finished at "Sunnyside," much of the proof-reading was done in the town house and that practically the whole of "Astoria" was written and proof-read in the same place.

The neighborhood was fashionable then and was inhabited by many who held literary and artistic aspirations. Near by is Gramercy Park, then also headquarters for many persons who were prominent socially and artistically, as well as figures of national prominence like John Bigelow and Cyrus W. Field. The distinguished preacher, Dr. Henry W. Bellows, lived in the same neighborhood. The old Tilden house, which was the home of the National Arts Club, one of the centers of art in America in its day, was within strolling distance, while near by in the former home of Valentine G. Hall, which became the Players Club, memories of Edwin Booth were treasured.

Walls Will Be Cleaned

But most of these places have gone down as commerce and industry marched on, and within a few more years the old Irving house, with its drab walls, may have gone, too, had not the Patriotic Builders taken a hand in its destiny. William Cumming Story, president of the organization, has announced that sandblasters will be employed to scrub away the dull, gray paint to expose the natural-colored pink bricks as they were when the house was erected, and also that the woodwork and iron grillwork will be restored to its pristine condition. The interior, too, will be changed to conform to the original plans. Very little is to be done to make this change except the liberal use of water, soap and paint. The interior lines are still the same as they were a century ago.

Mrs. Story has a large collection of Irving letters which have never been published, and while many of these are on routine matters, they will constitute an interesting collection.

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intensive Americanization, which includes combating all types of radicalism. A large department will be established to help the newcomer and get him started in the right direction, and when this is once well under way it is believed progress will be easy.

SPINNING CONTEST PROPOSED

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 23 (P)—A national spinning contest for a substantial purse and cup will be held in connection with the pageant of progress at the Lewiston Armory, Oct. 10-15, under the direction of John J. Sullivan, promoter of the world-wide old-time fiddlers' contest here last year, it was announced last night.

MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS
Midland Steel Products reports for August profit of \$111,890 after charges but before federal taxes and profit-sharing compared with \$206,500 in July. Eight months' profit this year totaled \$1,744,261.

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BOSTON ZONTA CLUB BEGINS NEW SEASON

Meets at Repertory Theater—Hears of World Work

Messages of greeting from officers of the Confederation of Zonta Clubs, Inc., at Buffalo, N. Y., were brought to Boston Zonta Club by Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, president, last evening when the club met for the first time this season at the Repertory Theater. All over the world, Mrs. Schofield said, Zonta is bringing together women who are accomplishing things in many different lines of activity, helping them to know each other and to work together for the attainment of common ideals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jewett, founders of the Repertory movement in Boston, spoke briefly of stage life. Mrs. Anna Abbot, chairman of the board of trustees of the Jewett Repertory Theater Fund, Inc., a fellow Zontian, was the speaker of the evening, giving the story of repertory from its inception, through the first season of drama in its new home.

Mrs. Jean Sargent, director of Station WNAZ, and a Zontian, sang and presented other numbers by members of her studio staff; the "Lady of the Ivory," the "Girl with the Golden Voice," and Joseph Lopez. Zonta is an international classified club of business and professional women. Its motto is, "Fair, Square, Everytime, Everywhere." Often called the "Sister of Rotary," it was founded on much the same plan.

TEXTILE SCHOOL OPENS
LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 23 (Special)—Seventy freshmen have enrolled in the Lowell Textile School, which has opened its thirtieth year of instruction. Two of the entering class are sons of graduates of the institution, this being the first time that a son of a graduate has been enrolled.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

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AMERICA AIDS STEADY GROWTH OF PORTO RICO

Occupation Proves Helpful to Commerce, Particularly Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The commerce of Porto Rico has grown rapidly since the occupation of the island by the United States, as set forth in a report of the Shipping Board in co-operation with the War Department Board of Engineers.

"As the island is essentially agricultural, its exports are composed almost entirely of products of the farm and plantation, while its imports consist of foodstuffs and manufactured materials," says the report. "In 1901 the total value of its water borne commerce was \$17,500,000, as compared with \$185,300,000 for 1925. For the years 1920 and 1921 the values were even greater, being \$247,200,000 and \$217,700,000, respectively."

"The inclusion of Porto Rico within the customs union of the United States has been of inestimable value to its commerce. Island products, especially sugar, now compete for American trade on a more equitable basis with Cuba and Santo Domingo, whose production costs are less and whose yields per acre are greater."

"San Juan, the capital and principal city, with a population of approximately 100,000, handles 84,000 tons, or 47 per cent of the commerce of the island, during the year 1925. It is served by the American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, which skirts the seacoast on the northern, eastern, western and a portion of the southern side of the island."

"The principal sugar refineries are equipped with private, narrow-gauge railroads which are used to carry cane to the crushers and, in general, act as feeders to the lines of the American Railroad Company. Nine steamship lines, of which five are American, connect Porto Rico with Atlantic and Gulf ports and European and South American countries."

"Ponce, Guayama, Mayaguez and Pajaro, other ports of the island, serve as embarkation depots for the several refineries and fruit plantations."

B. U. SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN

School of Religious Education Enrollment Grows

Announcing that the student body of the School of Religious Education and Social Service exceeded last year's total by more than 100, Dean Walter S. Athearn of this department of Boston University yesterday inaugurated the new academic year at opening day exercises in Pilgrim Hall.

At the same assembly Dean Athearn announced the first annual awards under the William S. Studley \$25,000 scholarship fund. The fund provides annually five scholarships to college graduates. The recipients are Miss Ethel Jackway of Huron, O., graduate of Baldwin-Wallace College; Miss Signe M. Seaburg of Elmira, N. Y., graduate of Elmira College; Miss Esther Stranahan of Oskaloosa, graduate of Penn College; Miss Dorothy Tilden of Galesburg, Ill., graduate of Lombard College, and Miss Helen Wicks of East Cleveland, O., graduate of Denison University.

The appointments are based upon the "Christian character and scholastic standing" of applicants in their senior year in college.

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Wages in Prison Road Camps Give Paroled Men New Start

System Regarded as Highly Successful in California After Test of Four Years

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—A system of wage payment to state prisoners who work on California highways has been the means of rehabilitating many and at the same time has saved taxpayers considerable sums by making prisoners self-supporting, according to Ben H. Milliken, superintendent of prison road camps.

Reviewing four years of experience in California, Mr. Milliken pointed out that some 2000 men have spent an average of 10½ months in the camps and have earned an average of \$85 each with which to begin civil life when paroled or released.

Men Are Self-Supporting
The men receive \$2.10 a day for their work, and when all costs are deducted from this amount, a fraction more than 28 cents daily remains for savings. Since \$2.10 was exactly the average daily cost to the State of keeping prisoners in the road camps prior to the wage plan, no increased expense is involved in the wage payment.

An actual economy is effected, on the other hand, by a rule which allows a credit of three days on the sentence of each prisoner for every two days spent in camp, so that the term is cut down a third.

Prisoners who have been in the penitentiary at least a year and whose records are good are admitted to the camps as a special privilege, and a means of testing their sincerity. "Not only have beneficial effects of the system been noted at the camps, but also within the prison walls, for the possibility of road assignment is an incentive for prisoners to keep their record clear," Mr. Milliken said.

Recreational facilities in the camps are furnished for the workers, reading matter and films being donated by San Francisco concerns.

Of the 2000 men who have gone through the camp during the four years in which the wage system has been in effect, the large majority have been paroled, and the remainder discharged free, Mrs. Milliken said.

Fare Paid to Employment
"When a prisoner is paroled," he declared, "it is prerequisite that he have employment to go to, guaranteed by a responsible citizen. His transportation is paid by the State from the point of his release to the place of employment. In the case of a discharged prisoner the State pays his transportation to the point of his arrest."

"The conduct of hundreds of released prison camp men has been closely observed, and the conclusion has been reached that it is not only desirable but necessary that they have some money with which to make a start. Too much money, however, is a detriment, as it gives the former prisoner a feeling that he can put off thoughts of serious work. A complete outfit of clothing and bedding and \$85 in cash, the equipment which the average released road camp prisoner takes with him, is believed to be sufficient."

"What is it all about?—these four years upon which so many of you enter this week with such high anticipation?" asked Dr. Gray. The answer can be put into a single word—self-education. The issue is clearly drawn. On the one hand is the quantitative theory. On the other hand is the qualitative theory which takes the position that education is a thoroughgoing process that actually does something to the pupil in exchange for sincere effort. It is not something that can be handed to you by your teachers.

"We are told that knowledge is power, but like the potential water power in the State of Maine, certain conditions have to be fulfilled before it becomes available for use. Potential knowledge, like potential water power, must be stored else it will run to waste. The knowledge that is power presupposes a mind actively at work and bent upon the process of self-training."

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EDUCATIONAL

That No Boy Forgo College
Merely for the Lack of Funds

New Haven, Conn.
Special Correspondence
THOUSANDS of young men and women have, within a few days, packed their bags and left home for college. Of these almost countless thousands, approximately two-thirds will arrive on the campus with sufficient funds in pocket (or at home) to pay the cost of a year's education. The other one-third will include those whose finances are not so ready at hand. There will be students who have enough money to pay for the first semester's tuition, and enough ready cash to hold them over for about two weeks. There are many entering college this month who have nothing but tuition scholarships, good health, keen minds, and lusty ambitions to become educated. They do not know at this time how they will finance themselves through college, but they have no doubt but that they will do it—and the most encouraging thing about it is that they will.

A great change, almost unnoticed, has come and thousands of students, in these days of efficiency and organization, have time to play on the athletic teams, indulge in the social side of college life, get exceptionally high marks, and still find time to earn all, or a good part of the money needed to pay for the education they are securing. There is nothing magical about the process, and sentiment for the self-supporting student is not even conspicuous by its absence. It is expected that if he comes to college without funds he will work and earn enough to pay the bills. Otherwise, why did he come?

What has caused this metamorphosis—this changing of the drudge into a bright-eyed youth who does not feel that because he is forced to work while attending college, he should be given an encouraging pat on the back by his instructors? Or signed over by the sentimental splinter who can remember when Senator Jones was at college, and was employed by her father (at the rate of 50 cents a week) to keep the furnace going?

To some extent, the answer is a simple one. The colleges and universities have come to realize that the haphazard methods of other days, when the needy student came to town, and walked from door to door until he found work, could not be successfully employed today, when one out of every three students needs work, and the number of students in this class is almost as large, in many cases, as the complete college enrollment some 25 years ago.

Yale as an Example
With marked lack of academic delay, the colleges, having arrived at a realization of the situation, set about to find a solution to the problem. A fairly typical concrete case will best serve to illustrate the result. Yale has a bureau of appointments which annually helps over 1500 ambitious youths to secure education by finding work for them. No longer does the student go from door to door. Instead, when he receives in July the coveted notice that he has been admitted, he is also told that if he should find it necessary to earn any part or all of his expenses, he should apply to the bureau of appointments for aid in securing work, and, perhaps, a scholarship. Prof. Albert Beecher Crawford, director of the bureau, sums up the aims of his department in these words:

"The bureau of appointments in general attempts to aid the Yale man continuously and progressively throughout his college course. First of all it is the desire of the bureau to help the freshman get properly started and to plan with him what his expenses and earnings should be; term-time and vacation employment and scholarship are apportioned in accordance with what appears to be the student's needs. The bureau tries to develop each student's earning power as he needs himself, develops and progresses through his course. Many a man, glad to do anything in freshman year in order to meet his expenses, is, as it were, steadily promoted to more and more important assignments until he finally reaches firm ground. Then, if he has made a satisfactory record in college the bureau helps him to secure a promising position after his course is completed. Thus, from sub-freshman days toward the end of his college career, there is a continuity of effort in his behalf.

The success of this effort, as in all else, depends upon the individual student, we are reminded by Professor Crawford. "It must be borne in mind," he says, "that scholastic preparation adequate to meet the requirements of college courses; character and determination equal to the rigid test of earning a living and securing an education simultaneously; an ability to make the most of each day's opportunities, are essential to success. Suffice it to offer the definite assurance that no

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man of the right stamp and proper qualifications need forego the benefit of a Yale education for lack of funds alone."

What Professor Crawford says about conditions at Yale applies substantially to all colleges and universities where an effort has been made to aid the needy student by means of a similar organization. Virtually every institution of higher learning has set up a department to which prospective employers may apply when men are needed, and which develops the earning ability of the student to the highest degree compatible with his capacity to make a living and educate himself at the same time. Is it any wonder that the "working student" in most cases is a marked success once he gets out into the world? The accusation that the college-trained man has too many theories and has been too far removed from the practical world cannot be made against him, for he will remind you that during the time he was acquiring these theories, he was incidentally washing dishes in a restaurant, or was peddling neckties from door to door, and some of his lofty dreams have some connection with things as they are, and not with things as he once thought they should be.

Not a Fairy
The average college graduate of today who has rubbed elbows with experience while attending school is not an intellectual fairy. In a college town like New Haven, which is a typical college town, one has an opportunity to observe both types, and I must admit a sentimental preference for the youth who walks out of the academic gates, diploma in hand, determined to remodel the world to conform to his ideas, as against the youth who knows that he must take his place in the economic order, and that no amount of idealism on his part will change the status quo.

The needy student, it has been conclusively proved by Professor Crawford, needs \$1100 a year to meet his expenses. The mother and father who have next to nothing to give their child to help him meet this seemingly large expenditure should remember that expenses for room, board, laundry and other personal necessities and incidentals, while they must be met in some way, are not strictly educational items. They are expenses which every man being met or have met for him no matter where he is. And since these items total at least one-half of the necessary \$1100, the price of a college education, it can be seen, is not quite so steep as at a first glance it appears to be.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that John will need \$1100 to go through the year, and this appears to be a rather formidable obstacle. Let us see just what comprises this figure. First of all, of course, there is the tuition charge, which averages \$300. If the boy has brains, and can maintain a stand of 80 in his studies, he may be given what is known as a "B" Graduate scholarship loan which is good for \$240. For this item, then, there must be a cash outlay of \$60. His room rent for the school year will cost \$170, but he certainly not an exorbitant price. However, reduction is allowed scholarship holders under certain conditions, which brings this figure down to \$140. The largest item of expense, of course, board, which averages \$550. This figure can be completely wiped off the slate if the student is willing to spend from 3 to 3½ hours per day waiting on tables in the college dining hall and in student boarding houses. Since these hours coincide with the student's own meal hours, the time required to earn his board will be spent when it is least missed. At Yale last year, 572 students did this type of work, with the best type of comradeship existing between the students and their fellow waiters. A number of students in the upper classes are able to obtain their board by forming clubs at boarding houses. In order that a student may secure his own board and this way he is required to fill and keep filled throughout the

year a table of 10 or 12 men. Since this completes his duties, it is a very satisfactory method of meeting the board expense, but competition in this field is so keen that only an energetic and popular man can be a successful "table runner." Positions as head table runners, head waiters or managers are filled from among the most successful and experienced student employees and sometimes offer a very considerable remuneration in addition to that of free board.

Getting Right Down to Figures
The average expenditure for books during the year is \$45, which, without much trouble, may be reduced to \$25 through using loan collections in the library. It has been estimated that expenses for laboratory fees and supplies, personal necessities like laundry, barber, clothes pressing, shoe shine, etc., amusements, athletics, subscriptions to periodicals and miscellaneous expenses, will total \$225, which, considering the field this sum covers, is surprisingly low, since "miscellaneous expenses" may cover many an unexpected outlay. Even this figure may be reduced to \$125 through work for the athletic association, ushering, and student agency work.

Thus it will be seen that the following items must be covered: Tuition, \$60; room rent, \$140; books, \$25; personal necessities, laboratory fees, amusements and miscellaneous expenses, \$125, making an actual net expense balance by summer work or additional employment of \$350. Can it be done?

Let us see. The annual report of the Yale Bureau of Appointments for last year presents these figures:

1 man earned over \$3000	\$3000
3 men earned between 1800-2000	5400
1 man earned between 1700-1800	1700
1 man earned between 1500-1600	1500
1 man earned between 1400-1500	1400
2 men earned between 1300-1400	2600
1 man earned between 1200-1300	1200
1 man earned between 1100-1200	1100
2 men earned between 1000-1100	2000
6 men earned between 900-1000	5400
8 men earned between 800-900	6400
7 men earned between 700-800	4900
13 men earned between 600-700	7800
44 men earned between 500-600	22000
254 men earned between 400-500	101600
153 men earned between 300-400	45900
347 men earned between 200-300	69400

Of the 342 men who earned less than \$100, 221 earned more than \$50. The university gave the students scholarships, fellowships and loans worth over \$333,000.

What is being done at Yale can be, and is being, done at other colleges and universities, although student self-support has reached a high point of efficiency in New Haven.

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Annual Student Trek to Geneva
for International Studies

Geneva, Switz.
Special Correspondence
WITH the close of Geneva summer courses and the opening of the eighth assembly of the League of Nations, many who have been in touch with students are asking the meaning of this pilgrimage of youth toward Geneva. Since experiments in so-called international education are being tried out in Geneva as a laboratory for the study of world problems, there is much discussion concerning the form these experiments should take in order that they may be safeguarded against bias from any national group. The ideal which seems to be emerging is that the best of nationalism must be conserved in an atmosphere of international co-operation.

A definite step forward in the history of international education is seen by many, however, in the recent establishment of the University Institute of Higher International Studies. This institution, which has been financed for three years in advance through the contribution of 20,000 Swiss francs from the Laura Spelman fund of the Rockefeller Foundation and varying amounts from the Canton of Geneva and the Swiss Confederation, opens this fall. The institute will be governed by an executive council of five, the American member of which is Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council at Washington and substitute member of the Commission for Intellectual Co-operation.

The fact that approximately three-fifths of the funds of the University Institute of Higher International Studies come from a foundation in New York and that a million dollars will be sought in the future to insure adequate development, shows the extent to which the United States is supporting such educational projects. Another instance of American interest is the Geneva School of International Studies, conducted by

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others of junior or senior ranking—attended the courses offered by the Geneva School of International Studies from July 11 to Sept. 2. When the second co-ordination course began on Aug. 2, records showed a representation of 25 different nationalities. Among the 175 students registered for the first time, the United States led off with a group of 124 while Great Britain followed with 22 students.

International Union
The same is true of the Students' International Union, whose friendly counsel and hospitable shelter is available the year around to students of every nation in Geneva. This club seeks to increase its supporting membership in the United States and at the same time to raise funds for purchasing a suitable home in Geneva, establishing a New York office, and founding American fellowships.

During the summer 5000 students on college tours—4000 were from the United States—passed through Geneva. All had the advantage of attending receptions given by the International Students' Union, where they came in contact with students from many lands and heard lectures by officials from the League of Nations or others versed in international affairs.

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are brought together from many countries to meet one another and an equally international group of university teachers." As outlined there, the program should be bilingual and the lectures should be "drawn from the social and political life of the present-day world."

Lectures for the 1927 season of the Geneva School of International Studies include not only scholars but men and women prominent in public and international affairs.

Persons desiring to spend a week to advantage in the summer are provided for by the Geneva Institute of International Relations, held under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, London, and the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, New York. At the meeting in the Glass Room of the League Secretariat from Aug. 7 to Aug. 13 lectures were given on current problems of international relations with special reference to the League. For these discussions, over 200 English-speaking men and women assembled, coming from places as far apart as Oregon and England.

For the benefit of French and German-speaking peoples, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, which has its headquarters in Brussels, arranged a bilingual conference known alternately as Ecole d'été and Sommer-schule. This meeting, which has recently closed its discussions in the University of Geneva, was attended by students, teachers, professors and leaders in public affairs.

Parent-Teacher Activities
The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is stressing the need for parent training. Nearly every state in the Union now offers some course in parent-teacher work, several providing parenthood training courses, notably Oregon where mothers have traveled several hundred miles to take advantage of the one-week courses. Mrs. Reave, president of the congress, recently said, in an address before a body of educators, "Education has too long been limited in the public mind to youth and the teacher; it must begin with the parents."

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Village Drama

Leicester, Eng.
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The second summer school of the village drama movement has been held at New Earswick, near York. The Village Drama Society was started in 1919 with a view to encouraging, helping, and improving the quality of the efforts which were being made by women's institutes and other village societies to perform plays. The society has now a membership of over 200 local branches, and it began last year to hold summer schools.

The school this year has been under the direction of Miss Gwen Lally, formerly of the Old Vic, who has given much attention and help to the village drama movement. She has lectured daily on technical aspects of the drama and has supervised the production of "Henry VIII." The students were divided into groups and each group was given a small scene from the play to prepare under the direction of producers chosen by the students themselves from their respective groups. The whole play was finally produced by all the students together. Lectures were given on various subjects relating to the drama, such as speech-training, historical costumes, property-making and business management. The school was visited by Gordon Bottomley and Miss Marjorie Gullan.

A feature of the school was the giving of a number of dialect plays and scenes from Shakespeare by women's institute teams from villages in various parts of the country. The school lasted a fortnight and was attended chiefly by stage managers of village societies, teachers, and leaders of village clubs and institutes.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Before Aristotle

Chinese Political Thought, by Herbert D. Danks. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$2.50.

THE hunt for origins goes on. Each decade sees the beginning of history pushed farther back into the past. The most ancient of civilizations is hardly scanned before a still more ancient one is revealed. Aristotle has long been to the western world the father of political science. We have known of civilizations and of literatures more ancient than the Greek, but we have accepted the dictum of scholars that the peoples of the ancient Oriental empires were not sufficiently political-minded to have formed a reasoned concept of the state. Professor Danks' book, shown the fallacy of such a belief, but it can still be said that, among all the philosophers who wrote in China during the reign of that longest of Chinese dynasties, the Chou (1122-249 B.C.), not one, nor indeed the entire number of them, produced a treatise on government so complete, so logical, so sound, as Aristotle's. Nor, indeed, as Plato's. This is not to say that they were without political theories. For at least two centuries before Aristotle, Chinese sages were setting down axioms of statecraft which were to be repeated, quite unconsciously, through the centuries, by the Greeks, by Dante, Hobbes, Rousseau, von Treitschke and a host of others.

Leo Tzu.

The political theorists of the Chou period were divided, as their successors have been ever since, into two great groups, the optimists and the pessimists. Let us consider first the pessimists, and be rid of their depressing company. There was Lao Tzu, most ancient of them all (born 604 B.C.). While enunciating the lofty ethical and religious doctrines of Taoism—the word "Tao," says Dr. Danks, corresponds very closely with the Greek word "logos"—the "Old Philosopher" did not believe in progress in man, nor did he desire it. The advance of civilization was to him a menace. Chuang Tzu, one of his later disciples, maintained that the origin of the state stood for the beginning of confusion and disorder, an essentially anarchistic belief which was enunciated also by Hsu Hsing, Chen Chung, and Lieh Tzu. Hsu Tzu was convinced that "human nature was originally good, but that artificial restraints of government were necessary in a world where every man was bent on profit at his neighbor's expense. This sounds very like Hobbes' doctrine of the state of nature, expressed 20 centuries later.

Confucius' Utopia.

One is pleased to discover that these did not become the dominating concepts in Chinese political thought. They were, indeed, largely overshadowed by the more optimistic doctrines which the Confucians, Mencius (born about 550 B.C.) and Mencius (born about 450 B.C.). Confucius dreamed, like Plato, of a Utopia, "a state founded upon an idea not greatly different from a state which recognized the command 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' as a fundamental principle." But it was Mencius, educated by his mother, a model for Chinese women of all time, who first laid down the enlightened maxim, so fundamental for all political development, that "human nature is good, or, at least, is constituted for the practice of what is good." "The tendency of man's nature to be good," says Mencius, "is like that of water to flow downward. By striking water you may cause it to leap up, but such movement is not according to the nature of water. It is the force applied which causes it. When men are made to do what is not good, their nature is dealt with in this way." Like Confucius, Mencius believed that the people should be the sole source of power in the state, and that education would make them worthy of this trust.

Lofty Ideals.

Most lofty of all was Mo-ti (about 450 B.C.). As compared with Confucius and Mencius, he has been almost lost to fame, but one must search long to find a higher concept of the state than he expressed. Here are some of his pronouncements: "All evils arise from lack of mutual love." "Love begets love, and hate begets hate, and man by nature is just and will respond to justice with justice." "The individual who acted

unmorally was bad; the state which did the same thing was wicked." Mo-ti was not deceived by the double standard of morality which made that permissible for the state, or its ruler, which was condemned in the private citizen. Few indeed were to take so high a stand until Grotius, 16 centuries after the Sermon on the Mount. Mo-ti also opposed war-making. One is not surprised to learn that he was considered "a dangerous man."

Certain fundamental concepts of these Chinese sages lead us, almost involuntarily, to make comparisons with western institutions. For example, there was the belief that the state must be universal. This was as deeply rooted in Chinese thought as it was to be in Dante's, or as the concept of a universal (Roman) Catholic Church was in the thought, medieval philosophers. So convinced, eventually, were the Chinese of the universality of their state, that relations with other states became unthinkable, and the delusion of self-sufficiency and superiority has not yet entirely disappeared. One doubts whether the institution of the Wu-Pu, or Board of Foreign Affairs, in 1901, marked as great a break with the past, in this respect, as Dr. Danks seems to think.

Even such supposedly modern in-

stitutions as prohibition and women's rights were not without their champions in this remote period of antiquity. Apparently the red tape of enforcement was summarily cut by an Emperor who could command, "If you are told that there are companies who drink together, do not fail to apprehend them all, and send them here to Chow, where I may put them to death." It is interesting to note that during the third century A.D. women were admitted to official life and some rose to important posts; but by the eighth century all trace of women in politics had disappeared and has not yet been revived.

Perhaps the most baffling of all Chinese political concepts to the Westerner is that of "propriety." Yet this idea, inaugurated by Confucius, has, we are told, been "the real ruler of China." Certainly, by removing all personal initiative and spontaneity from public life, it made for the stability which China experienced through so many centuries. It probably accounts for the ability of the ancient Chinese to get on without a code of civil law, and in large measure for the great economic freedom which has been every Chinaman's to enjoy. One must, however, regret that it could not be extended to the control of crime, so that the awful punishments which still form a part of Chinese criminal law might never have been devised.

Tolstoy in the Making

The Private Diary of Leo Tolstoy, 1848-1895, edited by Aymer Maude. Translated by Louise Maude. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE writings of Tolstoy have been, as is well known, excluded by the Soviet Government from the public libraries of Russia because of their "harmful bourgeois tendencies." Whether this censorship will extend to the early diary now published is not yet apparent; but it is significant that the Russian edition has been published at Paris. Simultaneously Mr. Aymer Maude, the authorized translator of Tolstoy's works and the biographer of the great novelist, has issued in English version. The text of the diary is not absolutely integral, for Tolstoy's eldest son deleted from the manuscript various passages in which his father's self-revelation and self-criticism take too frank a form; but Mr. Maude gives us a version of all the Russian text that is available with the exception of records of petty cash expenditure and the rules governing certain games now obsolete. These omissions are not to be regretted.

The years covered by this informal and often meager record—so meager at times that it is difficult to interpret Tolstoy's meaning—make up his journal in the period when he begins Tolstoy is already in the military service, but young and unknown, though not without expectations of promotion through his influential connections. For reasons connected with the loss or absence of identification papers this promotion and other honors were long withheld; and the diary contains only too many allusions to his hopes and disappointments. By 1855 he had seen a good deal of warfare and was already turning his experiences to literary account in those early studies and sketches in which he idealizes the primitive Cossack life which in reality soon wearied him. The unpublished drafts of many other stories and fragments have recently come into the hands of the Government, and a few have been already published.

The Crimean War.

Tolstoy was soon to experience war on a larger scale. During the earlier part of the Crimean campaign he was attached to the staff of the army besieging Silistria; and later he witnessed the siege and fall of Sevastopol. That his military ambitions

were now yielding first place to his new literary aspirations is seen in the plan, concocted with some brother-officers, of publishing a magazine for the soldiers—a project vetoed by the Tsar. From this period, too, dates the first glimmering notion of "a practical religion." These seeds lay dormant for many years; but the notion shows that the aims to which he devoted the last decades of his life were of no late growth but date from his early manhood. Before the close of the Crimean War he had compromised himself through rumors of his authorship of certain songs in which his military superiors were satirized. These songs were not at all by Tolstoy, but he found himself in the collection of him being an indication of the swift extent of his literary reputation. No serious harm came of this, however, and by the time he reached the capital in 1855 he was a literary celebrity of importance sought for by the chief writers of the day. He now occupied himself with a scheme for the emancipation of his serfs without too great financial loss to himself; and he found him predicting a general conflagration unless this necessary reform is accomplished. His own plan was not adopted, but a compromise was effected which stayed off revolution for another 60 years.

Self-Reproaches Sincere.

The last year chronicled in this diary was passed chiefly in Paris and Switzerland. In France he associated with Turgenyev and other leading writers; in Switzerland he found happiness in the society of relatives and in strenuous expeditions through the mountain passes. Shortly after his return to Russia the diary breaks off, at a time when he had won European celebrity. Unfortunately, though there are interesting exceptions, the entries are concerned mostly with intimate personal details of daily life: his hopes and desires, his shortcomings and disappointments. His austere ideals were linked to a mass of servile stuff that often dragged him down. The self-analysis is pitiless, and the self-reproaches utterly sincere; and it was from the long struggle thus recorded that the great leader gradually emerged. The diary, however, in record, important as it is for the understanding of Tolstoy's development, makes none too pleasant reading.

S. C. C.



From a Woodcut by Maud Grant-Ford

HUMBERT WOLFE

Whose Book of Verse, "Requiem," is Published in America by Doran. The English Edition (Ernest Benn) Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor June 8, 1927.

Admiral Kerr's Memoirs

Land, Sea and Air, Memoirs of Admiral Mark Kerr. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 21s. net.

THIS breezy volume carries the reader in every kind of war vessel and airplane to all parts of the world, and sets before him a light but exhilarating feast of mingled adventure and anecdote. It is a human "dog" recorded with humor and exactitude by one who has had exceptional opportunities of meeting with the interesting and picturesque in life. His author, Admiral Mark Kerr, began his service career as a sailor and finished it as an airman. He commanded the British naval forces in the Adriatic during part of the war. He also took a leading share in forming the British Air Force. His work brought him into personal touch with half the crowned heads of Europe, and he gives intimate sketches of much that he saw and heard.

His account of a romp which the late Emperor of Russia led in a crowded street on the occasion of the wedding at Darmstadt of Prince Andrew of Greece to Princess Alice of Montenegro passes. Shortly after his return to Russia the diary breaks off, at a time when he had won European celebrity. Unfortunately, though there are interesting exceptions, the entries are concerned mostly with intimate personal details of daily life: his hopes and desires, his shortcomings and disappointments. His austere ideals were linked to a mass of servile stuff that often dragged him down. The self-analysis is pitiless, and the self-reproaches utterly sincere; and it was from the long struggle thus recorded that the great leader gradually emerged. The diary, however, in record, important as it is for the understanding of Tolstoy's development, makes none too pleasant reading.

In similar vein Admiral Kerr dis-

cusses his other experiences. Not the least interesting chapter of his reminiscences is where he describes the extraordinary improvement he saw in Newfoundland in 1919 when prohibition was in force, compared with what he had witnessed there a few years previously. "Never have I seen such a difference in a place as short a space of time," he says. "Drunkenness was unknown, the homes were comfortable, many having pianos and gramophones, the children well-fed and happy, and many people keeping small cars, with justice that it is 'scandalous free.' It disarms criticism by its frankness and deserves to be widely read."

To read his volume is like sitting at a table with the author in the wardrobe or the captain's cabin. This talk is simple and modest and contains wisdom disguised with humor. Admiral Kerr claims with justice that it is "scandalous free." It disarms criticism by its frankness and deserves to be widely read.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Enchanted Road, by Edith Hones. New York: William Morrow & Co. \$1.75. Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite.

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Including the Author

Some People, by Harold Nicolson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

THIS is one of the most amusing books in many a day. Ostensibly a series of nine imaginary portraits of people of no great importance, it is really much more. It is, for example, a portrait of the author, which, although it is only intimated, is almost as complete, and is certainly quite as ironical, as any of the others; it gives an impression of the British diplomatic service, apparently very blithely and inconsequently and yet instructively; and it furnishes by the way a number of sketches of famous persons in the intimate attitudes which the professional biographer usually ignores. Altogether, in both conception and manner, it is something quite new, though the mental attitude in which it was written recalls that of such ironists as Strachey and Guedalla.

Some years ago Mr. Henry W. Nevins, in his valedictory, "Good-bye, America," made the statement that Americans are in general incapable of appreciating irony. Certainly it is not a national form of wit or humor, perhaps because the appreciation of it demands an intellectual technique not as yet widely taught in American colleges. It is the product of a social sophistication that has not spread widely, though Mr. Nevins is probably wrong in supposing that there are more people capable of enjoying it in England than in America.

Irony at His Own Expense

Of course he is well aware of such a possibility and he pauses now and then to indulge in a little irony at his own expense. For example, after he has analyzed the vanity and petty duplicity of Professor Malone, a "super-journalist" of the old school, and has clearly indicated his own dislike of the man, he turns the light upon himself as follows:

"I am a little distressed, on looking back, to recognize the actual malevolence which I then felt toward Professor Malone. My dislike of him now seems discreditable. Not to any important degree was he a charlatan: there was an outer edge, of course, of vanity and pretension; but the inner core was perfectly serious, the essential Malone was an honorable and high-minded scholar. It was not his vanity which I hated, it was his vanity which I hated. The Professor adopted toward me an attitude of even slight consideration I should have overlooked his weaknesses. It was merely because he treated me as something which wasn't there, that I desired so violently to show him up. These considerations are obvious and need not have been underlined. I reproduce them solely because I believe that it is sometimes valuable to dissociate one's vanities and pin them on a card. Of course I behaved callidously toward Malone. It may be thought even that in publishing this story I am adding to my fault. But there you are wrong. Malone was not an individual but a type: the incidents recorded in this story are true incidents, but they didn't happen to Malone; had he been present, he would have behaved as I have made

him behave. But he was not present. The incidents occurred without him, since Malone, except potentially, does not exist."

A Strangely Assorted Group

The quotation is significant as showing more overtly than any other passage in the book both the author's purpose and his method. And yet it is only fair to add that in no other of the stories are his feelings so strongly engaged, and that for that reason they all seem better than this. The other "persons" are a strangely assorted group, and yet all recognizable as types and all, except one, engaging both our laughter and our sympathy. One, Miss Miriam Codd, the only American among them, seems impossible, whether we use the word in its social or its general sense. The other two women are both teachers: Miss Pilsom a governess with a strong sense of the dramatic, who rather pathetically romanticizes the commonplace of her all too commonplace existence; and Miss de Henuat, a coach of young diplomatesses, who is heroic in her single devotion to her teaching. Both of the portraits of ridiculous but estimable persons are masterly in their mingled subtlety and strength.

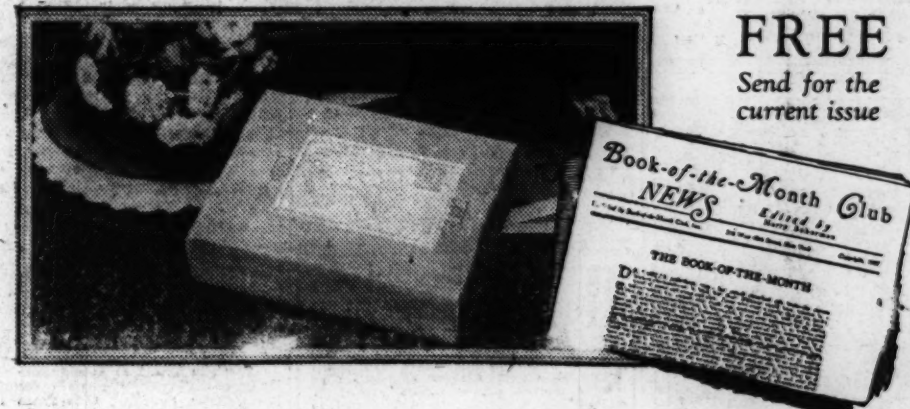
Of the men, most readers will be most strongly drawn either to Titty, a harmless but incompetent young diplomat, who is passed from one post to another until he has seen a great deal of the world and has driven each of his superiors in turn to despair, and yet who remains a likable fellow to the end; or to Arkellet, Lord Curzon's valet, a man of imposing presence but deplorable habits, who is retained by the great statesman because he is amusing.

Curzon and Arkellet

The portrait of Lord Curzon as he impressed his young subordinates in the privacy of his bedroom is one of the most appealing in the book, and some of the incidents related of Arkellet one will chuckle over for a long time; such as Arkellet being mistaken by the Mayor of Lausanne for Lord Curzon, and Arkellet being "seized warmly by both hands by the Marchese Garroli, who thinks he is Sir Roger Keyes; and Arkellet hiding Lord Curzon's many pairs of trousers in his bed. The search for the missing trousers, which threatened to become an international question, is rich comedy, and one suspects that the story of Arkellet will become a classic of humor.

Mr. Nicolson has been known hitherto as a critical biographer of Tennyson, Verlaine and Byron, and his work in that field has been both even and brilliant. But "Some People" indicates that his greatest strength lies in fiction. He refers ruefully to a novel, "Sweet Waters" (Constable & Co. 7s. 6d. net), which he wrote some years ago, and which Miss Rebecca West "pronounced silly but painstaking." It seems to have dealt with his experiences in Constantinople before the war and to have been a failure. But one suspects that he will not be discouraged and will try again.

R. M. G.



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A Daylong Voyage Down the Mississippi

This is the fifth of a series of articles which will appear every Friday, in which Mr. Speckman tells of a 2500-mile voyage from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Gulf in "20 feet of boat," which he and Mrs. Speckman spent the summer of 1926. The series was begun by Mr. Speckman in his column, "Beyond Shanghai," "Hilltop in Gales," and other works, including "Here's Ireland," parts of which were published first in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR under the title, "A Literary Donkey Cart."

VI—The Joining of the Waters

By HAROLD SPECKMAN

WE WERE approaching the great joining of the waters, the place where the greatness of the Mississippi combines with the greatness of the Missouri. Mists drove up from the south, half hiding the shore and changing the trees and the high bluffs into paintings on a Japanese screen. We passed to the right of an island that hid the mouth of the Illinois River and came to a wide expanse of the Mississippi that ended to the south in a strange bend of white lying across the surface. The white streak came rolling up through the lighter mist. For we made for the shore, but it enveloped us. We passed out of the world into a no-man's land of gray white space with the wet fog sweeping silently over the water. We went on listening for the sound of a steamer's horn, searching for a glimpse of a buoy, red or black, in the nothingness about us.

Now a red buoy glided past close on our left. Good. We were still in the channel. The Atom took its own way. An hour later the tops of cliffs appeared on the Illinois shore. Beyond, out of the fog, loomed colossal steel frames carrying electrical power over their thick cables from the dam at Keokuk to the north to St. Louis on the south.

The city of Alton rose up out of the emptiness. We got gasoline there and went on. The river had quieted down under the fingers of the fog, but the light of the city slough where we expected to spend the night had disappeared under high water. The river was vastly different from the map we carried. Nosing back of a narrow sandbar, we found shelter beside a thick rim of weeds, the lights of the city twinkling beyond the foliage like fiery flowers of the night.

At five we rose. The morning was calm, but as we started on our way, our old opponent, the south wind, came up the river against us. The channel led along the left bank, the edge of which had been "rip-rapped" or roughly paved with broken stone into a sloping, formidable barrier against the rush. The waves were high—not high from the bottom of ocean travel—but very high for a houseboat. The water took on a muddy, reddish hue that we had not seen before. On the left, we passed the mouth of a small creek that was pouring, thick, branches and fruit out into the river. The waves went higher and higher. In a moment the motor would submerge and stop. Watching my chance, I turned the Atom around and tried to make the mouth of the creek, but the turbulent water rushed past the stern, the embankment was too swift. Heading up stream, we hung for five minutes in exactly the same spot below the creek's mouth, the motor chugging feebly against the current. What to do next?

Many-colored waters. Far across the river, there was a sand bar, with what seemed to be an inlet below it. We must try for it. The waves in the center of the river were huge. They rose up in great patches where the wind raged, under the current. The motor dived under and popped, but I managed to start it again. A four horsepower motor on a four ton houseboat! Tossing wildly, we approached the sand bar. We found ourselves opposed by another current of the reddish water, that seemed to be pouring in from behind the bar. It traveled in streaks,

use so-called "private" cars and special trains, are not the "low-riders" which they are often considered to be. Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific, in his inspections, goes over every mile of the line by daylight, trying up for the night wherever the train may be when darkness falls.

Mr. Elliott is up at daylight, walking about the yards, terminals and facilities at the point where the train was tied up, and after looking over the situation, the train proceeds at an early hour.

Relying not only upon his officers but upon all who may be able to give helpful information upon the territory through which he is passing, he invites local station agents and other minor employees of the road to dine with him en route in order to obtain as complete a picture of the situation as possible. Such a policy works the opposite way, also, the employees having a greater esteem for a superior officer who welcomes them to his business car as associates in a great enterprise.

Electrification in the Rockies. One hundred-car trains, aggregating 4000 tons, are handled over 2 per cent grades in the Rockies on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with the electric engines, H. E. Byram, receiver, stated recently. Such a performance would be impossible with steam power, he said, as the steam locomotives could not work in unison and break-in-tops would be frequent.

At a later date, a comparison of the operating and correlated costs of operating the electric division of the Milwaukee with a steam-operated division of the adjacent Northern Pacific will be presented in this column, it is expected.

Of Interest to Travelers. The Palmetto Limited of the Pennsylvania-Atlantic Coast Line-Florida East Coast will be expedited three and one-half hours, leaving New York at 7:10 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville 10 p. m. next evening and Miami 12:30 a. m. second morning from New York. Sleepers to St. Petersburg will also be carried.

Boston & Maine schedules have been readjusted to conform to standard time in Boston and elsewhere. The Pine Tree Limited and Flying Yankee between Boston and Portland, and the Ambassador to Montreal, will be set back an hour, while the Maine Man, to Chicago, the New England, to Montreal, and other lines, will maintain their present schedules.

In every month in the past 12, the Twentieth Century Limited has shown increased "bookings" over the same period the previous year, the New York Central announces, in applying the designation of "bookings" to travel on this train.

Sunset Stories

The Blue and Gold Clock

JAMIE felt very much like crying as his sister Janet led him away from the pond where he had been having such a good time, calling his boat. But Janet felt that he had been there long enough, and she did so want to read her story-book. There was a lovely shady spot

Janet took his hand and entered the shop. The man behind the counter was very kind, and showed them the clock with pride. "It has a chime and a strike that would make you happy just to listen to," he said. Then came a musical tinkle, followed by "one, two, three, four!" The children were speechless with joy. Then Janet found her voice and asked the price. "Just five pounds," said the man.

A whole pound! Jamie had never seen so much money, and Janet had never had so much in all her life! They left the shop soberly and neither spoke for a moment.

Then Janet said, "Jamie, we haven't more than two shillings in the world. The clock would cost ten times that much! So there is nothing we can do."

"Wouldn't mummy help us out?" asked Jamie, sighing.

"Yes, I suppose she would, but somehow, I don't think that would do. It wouldn't be the same as our giving the clock. We should find a way to earn the money. Let me think."

Janet kept very quiet for Janet usually thought to good purpose. "Jamie, you want very much to spend a day at the sea, don't you?"

"Mummy has promised to take us," Janet said.

"So she has, but she would give us the money instead, if we asked her. It would be more than enough for the clock."

Both children were silent for a while, for it meant a great deal to give up the trip. There was a new bath for Janet, and Janet had a new bathing suit. But when they thought of the little lady's lonely winter, they decided it was worth giving up the trip to make her happy.

Mummy was quite willing to give them the pound when she had heard the whole story, and it was two very happy children who carried the lovely clock to their friend in the park next day.

"Hours of blue and hours of gold, no matter how foggy, no matter how cold," she cried. "I shall call you Prince Charming and Lady Beautiful, and you shall come often and have plum cake with me. I shall never again be lonely in winter!"

"To be sure, child. Come and join us. You will find me and my birds always happy, for we live according to blue and gold time."

"What kind of time is that?" asked the little boy, opening his blue eyes very wide.

"Hush, listen!" cried his new friend, holding up her hand. "The church chime is just striking the quarter! Pretty, isn't it? And look at our lovely clock up there in the sky, with its face so blue and its hands so gold! No one could help being happy when one tells the time by that clock. That is why I come every day in summer. Winter is a sad time, for I must stop in the house, and tell time by a dull old clock which has no chime."

As the two children walked home, Jamie told Janet about her. "It makes me so sorry to think of how lonely she must be in winter, away from her lovely clock!"

"I wish we could make the winter brighter for her," said Janet. "I'll tell you what we'll do, Jamie! We'll go to see her and tell her about our tame canary. She may forget about her blue and gold clock."

As Janet spoke they were passing a shop window and right in the center there was a most delightful little clock with face of blue and hands of gold.

"O Janet!" cried Jamie, with pink cheeks, "look at that clock! Couldn't we buy it for my friend? Do you suppose it has a chime?"

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Canada

Hotel Georgia

Georgia and Howe Streets

VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN

320 Rooms—320 Baths

Vancouver's New Modern Hotel

Rates: Single from \$3.00. Double from \$4.00

Dining Room Coffee Shop

Afternoon Tea

JOHN A. WELDON, Manager

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Looking Forward!

SINCE 1828, the Atlantic Bank has grown steadily in strength to its present position as one of the leading banks in New England. We look to the future with confidence, feeling that the cumulative banking experience of a century enables us to offer a service of the most modern character, built upon sound, time-tested practice.

Whether your account is large or small — whether you require the use of Trust, Checking, Savings, Foreign, Safe Deposit or other departments, this bank will serve you efficiently and faithfully.

The Atlantic-Merrill Oldham Corporation, owned and controlled by this Bank, will analyze your list of securities, negotiate the purchase or sale of investments, and give you sound investment advice.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOO SYSTEM
(Including Wisconsin Central)

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$4,532,681	\$4,294,032
Net opr. inc.....	\$1,044,985	\$747,312
8 mos. gross.....	\$28,610,106	\$26,111,532
Net opr. inc.....	\$2,826,925	\$3,601,518

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$1,987,084	\$1,947,884
Net opr. inc.....	444,530	329,519
8 mos. gross.....	15,101,187	13,247,638
Net opr. inc.....	2,516,896	1,752,187

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$1,560,010	\$2,226,113
Total net.....	547,306	570,346
Sur. at chgs.....	292,975	213,444
8 mos. gross.....	14,876,112	15,061,022
Total net.....	4,017,801	3,486,546
Sur. at chgs.....	1,976,884	1,680,860

DELA. LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$7,552,191	\$7,811,947
Net opr. inc.....	1,846,743	2,075,266
8 mos. gross.....	58,071,475	57,232,374
Net opr. inc.....	10,941,480	11,981,141

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$2,079,534	\$1,875,325
Net opr. inc.....	520,175	812,252
8 mos. gross.....	15,888,642	13,905,617
Net opr. inc.....	3,779,930	4,176,736

PENNY OHIO EDISON

	1927	1926
Aug. gross.....	\$393,635	\$1,036,410
Net at lxs & chgs.....	116,513	104,381
8 mos. gross.....	2,712,724	12,164,961
Net at lxs & chgs.....	1,225,269	1,758,907

*Before depreciation.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Sept. 18 totaled 2,566,553 bales, counting 59,312 round bales as half bales, and excluding lintless, compared with 2,559,103 bales, including 61,451 round bales for 1926 and 4,322,068 bales, including 53,211 round bales for 1925, the Census Bureau announced today.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

Blair & Co., Inc. of New York and the Shawmut Corporation have placed privately at \$125 a share, a substantial block of stock of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston which they acquired recently from an estate.

EXPECT TRANSFER OF IRON COMPANY'S OWNERSHIP SOON

RUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23—Transfer of ownership of the Rogers Brown Iron Works to new bondholders is expected to be completed early in October, although final steps in the purchase of the outstanding bonds have not been taken, and it is possible that protests of persons opposed to the proposed sale plan may delay matters.

The plant now is being operated by receivers, and will be conducted by them until financial matters pending are complete. It is expected that the Hanna interests will be the ultimate operators of the Buffalo blast furnaces, four in number, unless present plans miscarry.

Sale of bonds and transfer of plant control in no way involves Rogers Brown & Crocker Bros., heretofore general selling agents for Susquehanna Iron, made at the Rogers Brown plant. Arrangements already have been made whereby eastern offices of Rogers Brown & Crocker Bros. will continue to sell Susquehanna iron and it is expected that a similar arrangement will be made for the Buffalo office, although none is yet complete. Hanna also has a selling office here which probably accounts for the delay of final arrangements along this line.

Rogers Brown & Crocker Bros. is an entirely independent company, it is pointed out, with its field of activities extending into other lines.

RECORD BROKERS' LOANS

Loans by Federal Reserve member banks in New York City to brokers on stocks and bonds made a new high Sept. 21 at \$2,282,750,000, an increase of \$4,160,000 over the week, and comparing with \$2,762,435,000 a year before. The high in 1926 was \$3,141,125,000 Jan. 6 and low \$1,498,095,000 May 13. Loans Sept. 21, which marked the third consecutive new high, comprised \$2,478,124,000 demand loans and \$804,625,000 time, compared with \$2,444,729,000 demand loans and \$807,512,000 time loans the previous week.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Florence J. French, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Hannah J. Robinson, Providence, R. I.; Master C. A. Masterason, Providence, R. I.; Howard Degmharedt, West New York, N. J.; Mrs. Lillian D. Manning, Toledo, O.; W. G. Manning, Toledo, O.; Clinton H. White, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. M. A. Young, London, Eng.; Edward L. Griner, Grand Junction, Colo.; Sarah E. Griner, Grand Junction, Colo.; Bernard H. Weinberg, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. L. A. R. Arnold, Cleveland, O.; Helen A. Arnold, Cleveland, O.; Hazel Nasbury, Marshfield, Ore.; Harry Nasbury, Marshfield, Ore.; Jessie E. Grass, Warren, O.; Mrs. Clara R. Whitney, Portland, O.; Mrs. Irene Shafer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Christina Craig, Seattle, Wash.; O. E. Towne, New York City; John C. Anderson, Columbus, O.; Estelle M. Valch, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Ida L. Plummer, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dorothea H. Patten, Franklin, Vt.; Bertha Mansfield, New York City; Martha Mansfield, New York City; Mrs. Thomas G. Knapp, Haverly, Mass.; Mrs. J. A. Barrett, Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. John Ketelsen, Port Clinton, O.; Mary S. McLean, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jennie F. Hasseltin, Chester, N. H.; Mrs. Madeline Bueger, Toledo, O.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CORP

Municipal Service Corporation for six months ended June 30, 1927, shows net of \$160,191 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend to 71 cents a share and 28,000 no-par shares of common, compared with \$116,832 or 49 cents a share in the first half of 1926. July net profit was \$115,960 after charges, compared with \$38,281 in July, 1926.

NORTHERN OHIO POWER CO.

Northern Ohio Power Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1927, profit after taxes, charges and preferred dividends of subsidiaries of \$1,213,711, compared with depreciation, compared with \$113,454 in the previous 12 months.

BUSINESS MEN
- OF CANADA MEETFour Provincial Premiers
Attend Chamber of Commerce Convention

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Increased co-operation between the industrial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion is assured as a result of the deliberations of the delegates to the second convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The convention was probably the most representative gathering of big business men ever held in Canada, and the importance of its deliberations was increased by the presence of the premiers of the four western provinces, John Bracken of Manitoba, James G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Charles Stewart of Alberta and J. D. MacLean of British Columbia.

The suggestion for closer co-operation was made by Mr. Bracken, who urged the establishment of a joint board of agricultural and industrial relations, and also the creation of an impartial and unbiased board for the study of the protective tariff along scientific lines.

Lack of Co-operation
Mr. Bracken declared there had been a lack of co-operation and of understanding by each group of the problems of the other. He was disposed to place the blame for this condition more upon the shoulders of the manufacturing industry than those of agriculture. He believed, however, there was not only a need, but a possibility, for closer co-operation in the future. Ignorance by manufacturers of conditions as they exist in relation to agriculture, and by the farmers of problems of industry, he blamed for the misunderstandings of the past.

"What is needed at the outset is not, it seems to me," he added, "a stated formula of co-operation in agriculture and industry, but rather, clearer and more sympathetic understanding on the part of each between these two branches of our industrial life. We have been kept as far apart as the poles because each has been the most part, been seeking its own immediate advantage without any serious efforts to appreciate the other's problems."

Dealing with his second suggestion as to scientific study, Mr. Bracken said that the best brains the country can produce should be engaged upon this task, and suggested that the work be done by a body of men chosen from the economic departments of the universities of the Dominion. "Pronouncement from time to time by such a body," he said, "would carry more weight with the people, a statement which could not be made about the teachings of the average man who discusses the tariff; and unless tariff pronouncements do come from such a body, they might as well be left unsaid so far as having them generally accepted by the people as a whole is concerned."

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New Cabinet at Lisbon Reflects
Failure of Naval Group's Coup

Appointments Are Made After Political Affairs Temporarily Follow Precarious Path, in Which President's Coolness Averts Consequences of Rashness

LISBON (Special Correspondence)—General Carmona continues as President and head of the Government, and his new ministers, according to the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet, are as follows: Senhor Vicente de Freitas, Interior; Senhor Manuel Rodrigues, Justice; Gen. Sinel de Cordes, Finance; Col. Passos e Sousa, War; Senhor Bottoncourt Rodrigues, Foreign Affairs; Senhor Joao Belo, Colonies; Senhor Ivens Ferraz, Commerce; Senhor Alfredo de Magalhães, Education; Senhor Alves Pedrosa, Agriculture.

The appointment of a Minister of Marine having been left undecided, the post was temporarily assigned to the Minister of Colonies, Senhor de Freitas and Senhor Ferraz took the oath and assumed office immediately.

Navy Seeks Political Control
It is believed that anticipation of that reconstitution of the Cabinet is responsible for bringing about an attempt at coup d'état a week before the new Cabinet was formed. A remarkable fact about the attempt is that no disturbance of public order resulted.

The admirers of the naval commander, Filomeno da Camera, thought the opportune moment had come to get him into the Cabinet. On the other hand, the Democratic military groups opposed this and communicated to the Government their hopes of a Cabinet formed by men with a strongly Republican past. General Carmona and the ministers held repeated conferences with emissaries from either side, but no time was given them for a definite decision. A few hot-headed officers tried to impose the appointment as vice-president of the Cabinet of Commander Filomeno da Camera, who was Minister of Finance under Gen. Gomes da Costa's ministry, and the fat was in the fire.

Young Officer Fires at President
The only disorderly occurrence, however, produced by Lieut. Moraes Sarmiento, a young officer whose choice from the economic departments of the universities of the Dominion.

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Beautification Project
as Memorial

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The highway, a transcontinental route, is one of the most heavily traveled in the United States. It is an unbroken line of pavement extending from a point just west of Topeka, Kan., to Washington, New York and other large eastern cities. Missouri's cost of this highway, including a free bridge over the Missouri River at Booneville.

The proposal of the Legion Post calls for joint action by Legion posts in each Missouri county through which the highway extends. It involves not only the memory lane of trees, but the placing of tablets and emblems.

"Thirty thousand tourists travel over this highway through the State every week," said the post commander. "A beautiful highway would be not only a fitting memorial, but an excellent advertisement for the State."

No. 40 is known as the air line cross-state highway of Missouri. It is the shortest route between Kansas City and St. Louis, the distance between the city limits of the two centers being only 243.4 miles. It is shorter than any railroad line connecting the cities. The shortest distance by rail between the two cities is 282 miles; by the highway the distance from station to station is 258 miles. It has easy grades and few curves and crosses the limits of nearly all the smaller cities and towns along the route. It is regarded as a model of highway engineering.

The Legion post will seek permission for planting of the trees from the Missouri State Highway Commission. This commission has indicated on other occasions that it was favorable to such an undertaking, but has explained there were no state funds to be expended in the enterprise.

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Touching on the general functions of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Birks said it was the purpose of the organization to obtain the matured judgment of business leaders on national questions and to present and interpret those views to the Government and to the public. In this the chamber was not autocratic, but served rather as the agent through which the opinion of business was canvassed.

RODEOS TO BE WATCHED
TAOUMA, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The Washington Humane Society, with headquarters in Tacoma, will employ spectators to watch all rodeo shows, according to Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, field worker for the national organization. A legacy of \$5000 has been made available in time for the society to supervise the rodeos in the western states which is just opening. The state law requires that no cattle be made to run or be incited to anger for public amusement, and prohibits the public branding of calves or the riding bareback of wild steers.

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T. W. LAMONT EN ROUTE TO JAPAN
TO CONSULT WITH FINANCIERS

Accompanied by Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston—"Big Business," Not Government's Finances, Involved, Is Report

WASHINGTON.—Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., is en route to Japan, to consult with Japanese financiers on subjects connected with the economic situation in their country. Of no less significance than Mr. Lamont's own trip is the fact that he is accompanied by Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston, who made an international reputation in 1925 and 1926 as the reconstructor of the finances of Hungary. Mr. Smith functioned at Budapest as the commissioner of the League of Nations. A third member of the Lamont party is Martin Egan, former newspaper man and now attached to the executive staff of the Morgan Banking House in New York.

The Lamont-Smith mission is causing some speculation. When he sailed for the Far East on Sept. 17, Mr. Lamont conveyed the impression that he and his friends were going to Japan merely at the invitation of financial colleagues there. He added that business has nothing to do with the trip and that he expects social activities to take up all of the party's time in Tokyo.

Persons in a position to know of

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(Continued)

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Perfection in shoe repairing and a
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100% Pure 100% Cream
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"The Blue Store"
Let us help furnish or refurnish
your home. 58 years of service
has made Ferdinand's a safe
place to trade. Visit our com-
pletely equipped modern home.

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At Dudley Street Terminal
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Distinction-Correctness-Satisfaction
Food unexcelled. Dinner, Luncheon, Buffet,
Decorations—all of the best—and last but not
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Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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Massachusetts

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And we have some nice ones ready.
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Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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Wonderful stock and fruit farms from \$3000
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Fine business block and hotel.
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Rivalling in beauty the rich tones of the
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Showing New Fall Models
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Antelope Bags in the new back-strap
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66 Central St., after October 1st

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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You are always welcome to inspect our
five floors of up-to-date furniture,
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Three Stores, Three Tracks
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FLORISTS
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LYNN
"The House for Service"
It's not the OUTSIDE
appearance that deter-
mines the value of furniture.
How is it made under the
cover? That's what we like to
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Cantilever Shoes
Mean real comfort and style, all
with the quality and famous flexible
arch that has made these shoes so
well liked everywhere.
\$10 and \$12.50

Isabelle Hall Philbrook
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(Just South of the Bridge)

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We have one of the largest Furniture
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We Specialize in
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ANNA BECKMAN
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COAL
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Is the Last Day
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at About Half Price
Men's, Women's and Children's
CLOTHING and
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at Extremely Low Prices

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The clearest patterns imaginable are to be
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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HEART OF
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POLISHER TO RENT**

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Parker House Rolls Bread
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Cakes of All Kinds
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Wiring for Light, Heat and Power
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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Clearing Up the Press of the World

THERE is much significance from the world viewpoint in the recent conference of the international press at Geneva, the chief object of which was not to discuss merely technical questions, important as these are, for the improvement of news services, but to focus the attention of the press on its primary duty of holding up the mirror to public affairs, whether in Geneva or elsewhere, in such a way that they shall be presented in a clear and impartial manner. This was the goal at which all the discussions aimed: how to improve the service which the press renders to the world, so that its work, to quote from the official preamble to the resolutions which were adopted, "may be made more effective in its great and responsible mission of accurately and conscientiously informing world public opinion and hence of contributing directly to the preservation of peace and the advancement of civilization."

Relative to the question of the censorship of the press, there were no two opinions expressed as to its evil effect, and a strong resolution was passed condemning all governmental interference with the liberty of the press save in exceptional circumstances. As was pointed out, the censorship at all times encouraged the dissemination of false rumors with all their dangerous reactions in public sentiment and international relations. But since such censorship exists even at the present time, the conference had to take cognizance of it, and it therefore demanded that certain safeguards should be taken to insure the proper handling of press messages by specialists employed for the purpose, to prevent unnecessary delays, while it recommended that the journalist should be informed in every case of excisions made in his work, and retain the right to withhold any censored message.

Among the other resolutions which were passed, with the concurrence of the American delegates, was one expressing satisfaction at the evidences of a growing desire among the world press for better international relations and the maintenance of world peace. Moreover, newspapers, and news agencies were recommended to take adequate measures against the publication or distribution of inaccurate, exaggerated and distorted news or articles so that the growth of a friendly understanding among nations might be promoted. Another resolution emphasized the value of press collaboration in combating hatred between nations and classes so that the way to moral disarmament might be prepared.

Although the Secretariat of the League of Nations had not suggested that any steps should be taken to promote propaganda on behalf of the League, the conference, again with the support of the Americans, recommended that big newspapers should establish a department devoted to making the work of the League known in an objective fashion, and the League was declared to be worthy of the closest attention, as constituting one of the most interesting movements in history.

The attitude which the press should adopt on moral questions so that the public may be preserved against the contamination of unclean news was not discussed. But contentious and false news on behalf of nation or party was emphatically condemned. In fact, the whole tenor of the discussions proved that the conference fully realized the importance of maintaining a high moral standard in the press of the world.

Greenland's Development Near

PROBABLY it is a fact that despite the nearness of Greenland to the North American continent, less is known today about this, the largest island in the world, than was the case with what was termed "darkest Africa" not so many years ago. The reason should not be far to seek. Not only is the Danish colony located so far north in the Western world that climatic conditions erected their own barriers to a closer acquaintance with what the interior of Greenland contained, but Denmark itself has only of late awakened to the fact that there might be a possibility of a better development of the country, now that modern invention and initiative have almost made the word inaccessible obsolete.

As a first and most important step to discover to what a degree Greenland may be brought within the range of useful territories, the Government of Denmark is preparing to undertake the charting of the colony in a more comprehensive manner than has ever been the case before. Considering that Greenland has an area of some 2,182,000 kilometers, and extends over twenty-four parallels of latitude, such an enterprise assumes proportions that cannot fail to call for attention. Even then it is the purpose of only charting certain stretches of land in proximity to the coasts, especially on the west coast, from as far north as the Discos Island. As for the interior, whatever knowledge the world will gain of this ice-clad region will come in all probability for many years only from explorers.

With regard to such regions as may be utilized more fully than has been the case in bygone years, a new Danish Greenland association is preparing to further the interests of the colony and not only seek to develop Greenland, but to extend its interest to a betterment of the native Eskimo population. A main point in the program of the association is to have the government trade monopoly abolished, and in this way open up the country to general commercial exploitation. This monopoly, it is agreed, was well enough when first instituted, but no longer serves its erstwhile purpose. A limited immigration will also be encouraged, so that sheep and reindeer farming may be undertaken, together with whatever other agricultural pursuits are possible in the respective latitudes.

New regulations regarding fishing privileges around the coasts of Greenland may also very likely result from the present interest in the country. There has been a tendency to retain this fishing for the Greenlanders alone, but for some time there has been an agitation on foot to at least admit the Icelandic fishermen and

those from the Faroe Islands as well to the waters around Greenland.

Aside from the direct commercial possibilities in prospect, as a result of this Danish undertaking, an enterprise of importance and interest under the auspices of the University of Michigan may add not a little to the existing knowledge of interior Greenland. The Danish Arctic explorer, Helge Bangsted, is in charge of an expedition which will erect in the center of the inland ice a station for meteorological and glacial researches. Bangsted's familiarity with the polar region includes his participation in the fifth Thule expedition of Knud Rasmussen.

Denmark's colonization of Greenland dates from 1721 when the Norwegian clergyman, Hans Egede, arrived on the west coast where he established the colony called Godthaab. According to the census of 1921 the population then numbered 14,355, including 274 Europeans, that is Danes. Under Danish rule it has proved possible to preserve the Eskimos as a race, while at the same time letting them have the benefit of civilization. The effect of the recent efforts to develop the country should be of general interest since it is characteristic of the time to permit minority races to obtain their full share in the great civilizing influences that are being brought to bear upon world conditions everywhere.

Reciprocating Prosperity

RUSSIA and Persia have signed a reciprocity convention which finally re-establishes officially a normal flow of trade and commerce between those two countries. No less important, however, are the trade conventions which have recently been reached between other countries of Europe. Spain and Cuba have entered into an agreement, and more recently France and Germany have signed and put into effect a commercial treaty which will permit a greater freedom in the exchange of goods between those countries. Among others more or less recently signed may be noted treaties between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Albania and Austria, Bolivia and Germany, France and Hungary, and Iceland and Russia. From reports received from Europe it is indicated that these agreements are but the forerunners of numerous other similar conventions into which the nations are planning to enter between each other.

These agreements, it is evident, are the direct outcropping of the numerous economic discussions which have been indulged in during the past year or so. The undesirable effects of the high tariff walls erected by the European states immediately following 1918 have become so patent that they were the subject of a manifesto signed by the leading international bankers of the world. Later an international economic conference was convened at Geneva to which the United States sent delegates. The ways and means of promoting the interchange of goods and the development of markets received no inconsiderable discussion at the Geneva meeting. Statesmen were not ready at that time to accept a recommendation for the complete removal of tariff barriers, but they have been willing enough to meet the situation by means of special reciprocity treaties or agreements. That is just what we are now witnessing.

Experience may well prove that the present is an efficacious way of meeting the issue. Through directly negotiated reciprocity agreements each nation may bargain for the best markets for its goods while giving away only such markets as measured by home requirements may seem reasonable. There results no immediate leveling of tariffs or protection with a possible resulting industrial chaos, but those barriers are sufficiently lowered to meet the immediate needs.

All the testimony brought back from Europe by trade experts of the United States indicates that there has been a notable industrial recovery throughout Europe. This improvement in business seems to have been the result of a reflection of the industrial prosperity of the United States. It is because of this economic recovery that a decided movement is possible toward the removal of unnecessary tariff barriers. If that evidence is true, then the United States has nothing to apprehend from the developments but everything to gain. Only through prosperity abroad can money be earned with which to purchase the exports from the United States. This country, therefore, has a decided interest in the reciprocity agreements between the European states. With most of them favored-nation treaties are existing which guarantee to the products of the United States tariff concessions equal to such concessions as may be granted to other countries. Similar treaties are in the process of negotiation with the other countries. Under such an arrangement the United States may reasonably expect to continue to share in the increasing prosperity abroad and to help bring about the removal of the European tariff barriers.

Keeping the Flag on the Seas

ADVOCATES of an American merchant marine have had cause for satisfaction in the maritime developments of recent weeks. The interest manifested in the steamship situation by President Coolidge upon his return to Washington, the proposal of Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that railroads be permitted to own and operate transatlantic ship lines, the reported bills to be introduced in Congress during the coming session dealing with marine matters, and the projected fast steamship line to Europe with daily sailings from Montauk Point, Long Island, as reported in the New York Herald Tribune, indicate the growing thought devoted toward the upbuilding of the merchant marine. It is therefore at an opportune time that the largest vessel yet built in an American yard, the California, is to be launched next week. Designed for the intercoastal trade, this palatial liner is the forerunner of three ships which the International Mercantile Marine Company contemplates placing in this service between New York and California ports.

Almost coincident with the launching of the California, another palatial ship which is flying the flag of the United States and which, prior to the launching of the more recent vessel, held

the record as the largest commercial ship to be built in the United States, enters service. The Malolo (Flying Fish), built for the Matson Line's San Francisco-Honolulu service, will depart from New York shortly en route to the Pacific, there to begin its operations between California and "the Islands." Plans also are in the formative stage for a fast line of ships to ply across the Atlantic handling the mails and passengers on a four-day schedule, with airplane equipment to shorten the journey.

The interest which these several items of marine news has evoked is an encouraging sign. The present ships will soon become obsolescent. Even now the freighters are too slow to compete with the foreign lines. The attempts of various shipping men to re-establish an American merchant marine is a worthy step, deserving of general approbation.

Lobster as a Prehistoric Dish

GRATIFYING indeed is it to note that lobster stew may have been enjoyed by prehistoric man. A petrified lobster's claw, caught in a trawler's net on the bottom of Long Island Sound, is declared by a Trinity College professor to be probably several millions of years old. Lobster—the addition of a few pieces of which to an ordinary seventy-five cent fish dinner brings the price of the latter up to about two dollars and a half—can no longer be considered as an exclusively modern institution. Assurance is given that the particular lobster of which the recently found petrified claw was a part, belonged either to the early Tertiary or the Cretaceous period.

Since that time many ages have passed. From the Jurassic down through the eons have come the Triassic, Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian and Cambrian periods and through them all the lobster evidently has persisted true to type. And so for millions of years the lobster has at least been a potential possibility as a basis for what is now known as a fish dinner de luxe.

Incidentally the world would doubtless be greatly relieved to learn that there has been found tangible evidence of the existence of the lobster during those early days when man had a rather hard time in "keeping the wolf away from the door." To be sure prehistoric man was not bothered much with doors but the quotation, of course, is a mere figure of speech.

The Public School Protective League

SOME years ago the quip was first given publicly that the school is what is public, not the child, and the sentiment of this statement, together with that of the corresponding one, that the function of the public school is to educate, not to medicate, has made itself felt to a far greater extent than maybe was expected. Anyhow, the fact remains that the Public School Protective League of California has gained much ground and accomplished considerable good in its efforts to protect the public schools of its State from medical and sectarian exploitation.

It is with interest, therefore, that one reads the bulletin issued by the league at the beginning of this school year, particularly noting that some thirty or more bills touching the question of medical freedom in various aspects were defeated through its work. And it is with gratification that one learns that the league feels that it has attained success and made progress along many lines. In an editorial greeting printed on the front page a reason, perhaps, for this success may be found. This greeting reads in part:

Let's think constructive thoughts, talk right, believe right, and expect the very best for our cause, and that of the community at large. It will bring surprising returns. Let's be grateful.

This, however, is more or less incidental. The main fact that must not be lost sight of is that this organization in the past years has accomplished much good in safeguarding the welfare both of the children of the State in which it is functioning, and by reflection of those in other states as well. The public educational system of America, representing as it does the very essence of democratic institutions, must be guarded from that which would attempt to encroach upon its prerogatives of freedom and regard for what its beneficiaries see as right. The channels through which the efforts may be made thus to deprive it of these prerogatives are not of themselves the most important factors to consider. What must be seen to is that those basic privileges which are the inherent birthrights of the American Nation be not in any degree trespassed upon. Freedom, in its fullest sense, is as much the right of children as it is of their elders. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Editorial Notes

The statement made in this column a few days ago to the effect that "the blotter simply lies around taking it all in" has caused some question as to what "it" might be. The discovery was soon made, however, that the pen had been making a number of pointed re-marks about the ink being well, and yet appearing blue. The scissors had done so much cutting up that the paper weight had sought the aid of the clips to help pin them down. The paste had about decided to stick around for a while, although the calendar was almost ready to get a month off.

The Administration plan for farm relief says that something more than merely selling, or Government aid, is needed to take care of surplus; that, indeed, what is necessary is better management of production. This seems to be another way of putting the old saying that a thing worth doing is worth doing well; and to it might appropriately be added the other maxim that well made is half sold.

"The Harvard Flying Club has purchased a new biplane." Crimson sympathizers may be hoping that their athletes will not go up in the air during a Yale game.

A new and delicate instrument has been invented which will measure a billionth of an inch. Isn't that fine!

Good sportsmanship is the sugar that takes the bitterness out of defeat.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

MANY indications point to the conclusion that the great nations of the world are approaching a new and important crisis in international affairs. Its advent is heralded by the apparent lack of results of the naval conference at Geneva, by the resignation of Lord Cecil from the British Cabinet, by the refusal of M. de Jouvenel to continue to represent France at the League of Nations, and by the protest of the smaller nations against the dominance of the large in the councils of that League.

The issue which is at stake is whether the civilized nations are going to drift toward that international anarchy which ended in the World War of 1914, or whether they are going to resume their joint march toward an international organization for peace and the permanent prevention of war, which was begun amid such high hopes at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, but which has sadly lagged ever since.

Nobody can question the fact that during the war one of the ideals which kept alive the flame of self-sacrifice, at any rate among the peoples on the allied side, was the belief that they were fighting a war to end war. They felt that nothing could warrant the appalling and fratricidal slaughter of that time but the vindication of national liberty, the triumph of democracy, and the establishment of some system which would make the repetition of such a World War impossible for the future.

The outcome of this movement was the establishment of the League of Nations at Geneva and of the Court of International Justice at The Hague. The first was an attempt to prevent war by bringing the representatives of all nations together in conference at least once a year to discuss in public their common problems and by a treaty under which they undertook not to go to war until the League had had an opportunity of trying to bring about a pacific settlement. The second was an attempt to organize both the law and the court which could settle international justiciable disputes by judicial means.

But the hopes and the promise of these days were not fulfilled. On the one hand in Europe Germany was not admitted to the League and the League itself at first was treated as an instrument for perpetuating the dominance of the Allies in Europe under the Treaty of Versailles rather than as an agency of reconciliation. Soviet Russia was violently hostile to all it stood for.

On the other hand the United States rejected both the League and the International Court, as infringing its traditional policy of nonentanglement in the affairs of Europe, but offered no alternative scheme of advance toward the permanent prevention of war in their place. The period of reconstruction culminated not in a new sentiment of peace in the world, but in the invasion of the Ruhr and the estrangement of the Allies among themselves.

But when Europe stood on the brink of a fresh disaster she pulled herself together. The Dawes Commission paved the way for those measures of economic reconstruction which have since borne fruit in stabilized currencies, balanced budgets, reconstruction loans, and reviving trade. The Locarno treaties banished the specter of returning

war and opened the way for the return of Germany to the comity of Europe through her entry into the League of Nations.

But of late there has once more been a recoil. The cause of disarmament, perhaps the surest test of the growth of peace, has made no progress. On the contrary, it has had a setback. Not only have the preliminary conferences on land disarmament produced no result, but the one definite success achieved since the war—the far-reaching measures of naval disarmament agreed upon at Washington in 1922—has been followed by a seeming reversal at Geneva and an increase, not a reduction, of naval preparation.

Moreover, international tension has increased. Signor Mussolini is not exactly a peace lover. There is much feeling between France and Germany about the evacuation of the Rhineland. Soviet Russia is constantly talking about war. The cordiality between the United States and the Allies is not so apparent as it was during the war. The civilized nations certainly do not seem to be growing more friendly to or less suspicious of one another, or to be making much progress toward either disarmament or the organization of permanent peace.

The seriousness of this situation lies in this: that, nations being considered as units, there seems to be, under present conditions, no means of settling international disputes which will not yield to reason or mediation or good will, save war. Inside every nation the settlement of disputes by violence is forbidden and is prevented by the police because the legislatures and the law courts provide alternative and better methods of settlement.

But in the international sphere, except for the League of Nations, which does not include all the world and which has only the power of delay, there is no method on which diplomacy fails, save war. That is why there has hardly been a decade during the last 1000 years which has not been disfigured by war—the brutal killing of our fellow men.

It is not that people are especially foolish or wicked in their international relations. There are plenty of bitter political struggles inside every nation, when feelings run high and bloodshed might ensue if the mechanism of the state did not exist to keep order and to settle the dispute. It is that when differences of opinion and interest arise between nations, as is inevitable from time to time and as is likely to become more rather than less frequent as time and space contract under modern discovery, there is no redress where agreement fails, save war.

It is the recognition of this important fact and of the great hazards to the peace and progress of mankind which it implies—hazards that are but little appreciated by the ordinary individual—which has led to the action which men like Lord Cecil have taken in order to call attention to the situation which confronts the world.

What the way out is I should not like to try to forecast, though it certainly must include arrangements which will "outlaw" war between the great democracies and substitute arbitration for war in some shape or form as the method of settling disputes.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN may yet become an important port in the German-American passenger service, not a port for steamships, however, but for flying boats. Plans are under way to convert the Mueggel Lake in the east of this city into a giant harbor for ocean-going airplanes, thus making it the terminus of a service between Berlin and New York. A dependable transatlantic air service should be carried out only by airplanes which can descend on the water, it is averred here. The regular airport of Berlin would be of little use to such hydroplanes or flying boats. The Mueggel Lake on the other hand should form an ideal seaplane harbor. Its great length of 4.5 kilometers would enable even the most heavily laden airplane to take off, while its proximity to Berlin—it can be reached in half an hour by slow train—would add to the comfort of the passengers as well as to the speed of the service.

The Berliner on the whole knows little about his drinking water except that it ranks among the best and purest of any capital. Most people living here think it is taken from the many lakes surrounding Berlin. But this is not the case. With the exception of 3 per cent, the entire water supply of Berlin is obtained from wells, some of which reach as far down into the earth as 100 meters. The consumption of water in this city in the summer reaches the colossal figure of 500,000 cubic meters daily, but the waterworks are capable of supplying even more than that, namely, 740,000 cubic meters daily so that an emergency can easily be met. Next year they will even be in a position to produce 800,000 cubic meters daily. Despite the enormous quantity of water pumped to the surface by day and night, the underground water level is said to have risen by a few centimeters in the past years.

Gerhart Hauptmann is now busy working on a new version of Hamlet. For this purpose he has made a close study of recent Hamlet investigations whereby he has come to the conclusion that the Danish prince was a leader of a revolt of republican officers against the king. Hamlet's conflict in this revolution will be the central point of his drama.

The Funkturm of Berlin—a huge wireless mast with a spacious restaurant on the first platform fifty meters above the ground and an observation platform 128 meters high which is reached by a lift—is just celebrating the third anniversary of its erection. During the three years of its existence 350,000 persons have visited it in order to enjoy a bird's-eye view of Berlin and its western surroundings. Most any day hundreds of persons can be seen standing in long queues awaiting their turn to go up. After dark the illuminated advertisements of the tower light up its surroundings while a powerful searchlight, rotating on its top, sweeps the skies with a white finger as a signal to airplanes. More and more the "Funkturm" has become a characteristic feature of this city. However, plans are under way already for the erection of an even larger tower which is to be 400 meters high and from which a cable railway is to stretch across the Havel Lakes to Potsdam.

Upon entering one of Berlin's large cinemas one's attention immediately is attracted by a low buzzing sound; at the same time one discovers a strange fish-shaped metal body suspended by a long rope from the ceiling, whirling around in a circle over the heads of the audience. Each time it passes over the balcony—and it passes by so near that one could almost catch it with the hand—it leaves a fine aroma in its wake. It is a new air purifier which is the delight of all who visit this motion-picture theater. Shortly before the performance begins its humming ceases, its circles become smaller, and slowly it is drawn up to the ceiling.

If it had not been for the never-ceasing roar of the traffic around, the clanging of the street-car bells, the shrieking of brakes and the shuffling of feet, the little group, rapidly gaining in circumference, standing on the edge of the footpath of Alt Moabit, one of Berlin's busiest streets, might have imagined itself at the seashore, for in front of it was the most beautiful sand castle thinkable. From its countless turrets little silver flags were flying. It had a moat and drawbridges and every single window was carefully modeled. Tiny houses huddled up against its massive walls as if seeking shelter. Two schoolboys had made this castle which covered a space of six square meters and they had put up a poster near by begging the passer-by not to step on their work. And no one did, however great

his hurry. On the contrary, most persons left with smiles on their faces and for once were reconciled to the constant tearing up of roads since it yielded the material from which such pleasing work could be produced.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must assume no responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

America's True Feeling Toward Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Just a few lines to tell you of my appreciation for the splendid way in which you have treated the prohibition movement, not only in the Feldman articles which I read with pleasure and profit, but also in your editorials. The last year or more my work has made it necessary for me to be traveling most of the time, and as prohibition is very dear to me I have naturally done some observing along the lines bearing upon its welfare.

I find an increasing number of champions of prohibition, and too that here it is an accepted fact not only with the voters but with the officials in whom enforcement is vested. The many forecasts concerning the Volstead Law have not in the least been fulfilled and the constant apprehension of the violators of this law, especially in communities where law enforcement knows no detours, is common knowledge.

Impossibility of enforcement was at most only an utterance of opinion coming from the few, and blended well with their desire in the matter. Rum run, a vexing problem at one time, has dwindled to a couple of little boats needing every invention of modern times to keep out of the path of our sea police.

Similar conditions obtain on the mainland where many of the states have passed liquor laws in order to enforce the Volstead Law through their own enforcement agencies. During the last year these same laws have been made more effective, and in everyday language it can be said that the voters of the United States are bearing down on alcohol. Nothing could show more convincingly than these little Volstead laws the attitude of the people, and reaffirms their original desire, the Eighteenth Amendment.

It would be quite a revelation, it seems to me, could those at Washington still clinging to the cause of alcohol for a moment sense the true feeling of the voters of the United States toward liquor. Surely, they would then see exactly the view held by the large majority of their colleagues, that there is no desire on the part of the voters to be led or legislated into a condition of alcoholic contentment, and no desire to be educated further in the matter of what is proper for them alcoholically.

Doubtless they would see that the voice of the people could not be heard in the columns of that wing of the press unfriendly to prohibition, but could be seen still and small in the preponderance of dry votes in Congress. They would see a nation determined to elevate to positions of public trust only those men maintaining in themselves ideals and qualities superior to the legislative desires of their constituency: men who can make laws, obey the laws, and enforce the laws.

In my opinion, nothing could be more disheartening to the enforcement agencies and to the voters than a tepid attitude by official Washington toward prohibition enforcement. I am not sure whether this is the case or not, but I am sure that a few words from there coming from those whom the people love and revere, contending for a strict observance of the prohibition law, would set in operation a wave of wholesome enthusiasm throughout the country that would prove more potent than many corrective agencies.

On law enforcement, I would like to bring to your attention a few words, an excerpt from an address in Chicago during the war, by one of the greatest authorities on the Constitution the United States has ever known, Elihu Root:

... It is a fundamental necessity of government that it shall have the power to decide great questions of policy and to act upon its decision.

In order that there shall be action following a decision made, the decision must be accepted. Discussion upon the question must be deemed closed. A democracy which cannot accept its own decisions, and in accordance with its own laws, must keep on endlessly discussing the questions already decided, has failed in the fundamental requirements of self-government. ... Oakland, Calif. WALTER MARSHALL TIMMONS